The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI.....NO. 4779.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1867.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Jan. 18 by Ocean Telegraph.

Rumored Call for a Conference on the Eastern Question.

Discovery of a Plot to Assassinate the Pacha of Egypt.

Taxation of Church Property by the Italian Government.

The Difficulty in Regard to the Italian Bishops Settled.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

More Rumors of a Conference of the Great Powers.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 18—Noon.

The morning journals to-day make mention of a rumor that the Great Powers have resolved to urge the Sublime Porte to call a Conference, to take the vexed Eastern question into consideration.

EGYPT.

Discovery of a Plot to Assassinate the Pacha.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 17—Evening.

It is reported from the Continent that a desperate plot has been discovered to assassinate the Pacha of Egypt. The plot included the subversion of the Government and the investment of the reins of Government in the hands of Selim Pacha, who was said to be at the head of the movement. The conspiracy was happily discovered and frustrated.

ITALY.

Tax to be Levied upon Church Property.

FLORENCE, Friday, Jan. 18.

The Italian Finance Minister has confirmed the announcement that the Government intends to tax the Church property to the extent of six hundred millions of lires.

The Negotiations with Rome Concerning the Bishops.

FLORENCE, Thursday, Jan. 17—Evening.

M. Tonello's mission to Rome, relative to the Bishops, has been satisfactorily ended. He will soon take leave of the Pope and depart.

FRANCE.

The Banquet at Paris to Mr. Bennett.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 18.

The banquet extended by the Americans of this city to Mr. James Gordon Bennett, Jr., occurred last evening. Mr. Kingsland, son of the former Vice-Commodore of the New-York Yacht Club, presided. The American Minister and the representatives of the foreign Legation were present. It was a grand affair.

There was great enthusiasm at the ball at the Tuileries Wednesday evening. The Emperor and Empress personally congratuated Mr. Bennett on his victory.

HUNGARY.

M. Deak's Address Adopted by the Upper House.

PESTH, Friday, Jan. 18.

The Upper House of the Hungarian Diet has unanimously passed M. Deak's address.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 17—Evening.

The Money Market is dull and inactive.

Consols for money 90⅞.

Erie shares are quoted at the close at 44.

Illinois Central's are unchanged.

United States Five-twenty Bonds, 1862, coupon, 72⅞.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 18—Noon.

United States Bonds opened this morning at 72⅝.

Illinois Central Shares	81¾
Erie Railway Shares	43⅝
Consols for money	90⅝

American Securities at Paris.

PARIS, Thursday, Jan. 17—Evening.

United States Five-twenty Bonds closed this evening at 72⅞.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Jan. 17—Evening.

The sales of Cotton to-day have reached 12,000 bales. Notwithstanding the market is a little more active, prices are unchanged. The market for Tallow and Lard is firm. Sugar tends upward.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Jan. 18—Noon.

The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of Cotton for the week ending last evening, at 42,000 bales. There has been a decline of ⅛d. per pound on prices during the week. The market to-day opened dull, with a prospective day's sales of 8,000 bales. The following are the authorized quotations:

Middling Uplands	14⅜d.
Middling Orleans	15⅛d.

MEXICO.

Juarez at Durango—Military Movements—Liberal Successes.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Jan. 18.

Correspondence from Durango dated Dec. 27, states that Juarez arrived in that city on the day before, and received a most enthusiastic reception. He was escorted by over 6,000 citizens and entered the city amid the roar of cannon, the ringing of bells and great rejoicing of the people. Next day the President commenced operations against the invaders. An army of 2,000 strong was sent in the direction of Jalisco with orders to join the division of Gen. Auza, and follow the French on the way to the City of Mexico.

Official news was received that a column of French troops 1,000 strong fell into an ambuscade near San Juan De los Lagos, and were entirely cut off, losing all their arms and materials of war besides 250 prisoners. Gen. Rivera commanded the victorious party.

Gen. Placido Vega left Durango, Dec. 28, for the City of Mexico in command of a brigade. Previous to the arrival of President Juarez the French evacuated the city and went toward Zatcatecas, fighting all the way to Guadalajara. Col. Parez was appointed Military Commander, and Señor Arando Governor of the State of Durango. On the staff of President Juarez are eighteen American officers lately arrived from California.

Corona left Mazatlan before the sailing of the *Saranac*, with 8,000 troops, occupied Guadalajara, and then passed on to intercept a column of French troops bound for San Blas.

President Juarez has appointed Gen. Placido Vega Governor of the State of Sinaloa. Corona repudiates the action of the President and says Vega shall not enter the State. As his troops occupy Sinaloa he is able to make his threat good.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 18.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The Chair laid before the Senate the resolutions of the Legislature of Kentucky rejecting the Constitutional Amendment. It was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Wade presented petitions for an increased tariff, which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Wilson presented thirteen petitions for increased pay for army officers. They were referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Wilson also presented a petition asking Congress to pass laws against the present system of extermination of the Indian race. It was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Sumner presented the petition of the National Equal Rights Association, recently assembled at Washington, asking for impartial suffrage, &c. It was referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Henderson presented the petition of citizens of Missouri for an increased duty on flaxseed. It was ordered to lie on the table.

Several remonstrances against the reduction of the volume of the currency were introduced and referred to the Finance Committee.

MR. MOTLEY.

Mr. Sumner offered a resolution calling upon the President of the United States to communicate to the Senate, if in his judgment not inconsistent with the public interest, any correspondence between the Department of State and Mr. Motley, Minister to the Court of Vienna, relative to his reported resignation.

The Chair said it required unanimous consent to consider this resolution to-day.

Mr. Buckalew objected, and it goes over.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

Mr. Wilson, from the Military Committee, reported the bill of the House of last session, to establish and protect national cemeteries, requiring each grave to be marked with the name of the occupant, and each cemetery to be inclosed with a stone or iron fence, and appropriating $50,000 for carrying out the purpose named.

At the suggestion of Mr. Wade and others, the bill was laid over for the present.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

The bill to incorporate the Congregational Society of Washington and the bill to incorporate the Horse Railroad Company of Washington County, amended in the House, were taken from the table and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Henderson presented a bill declaring the bridge built by the North Missouri Railroad Company over the Missouri River at St. Charles, Missouri, a legal structure and a post road. It was referred to the Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads.

Mr. Saulsbury moved that the Senate take up the resolution offered by him a few days since calling upon the Heads of the Departments for lists of the removals from office made between March 4, 1861, and March 4, 1865.

The motion was not agreed to.

Mr. Riddle called up the bill authorizing the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company to construct a lateral branch of their road into and within the District of Columbia. Pending the consideration of the bill, the morning hour expired, and the regular order, which was the bill to regulate the tenure of office, was called up.

Mr. Chandler said he had given notice that he would, to-day, call up the Niagara Ship Canal Bill, but he would not antagonize it against the pending measure. He would, however, call it up when this bill was disposed of.

THE TENURE OF OFFICE.

The bill to regulate the tenure of office was taken up. The question was upon Mr. Sumner's amendment to add an additional section providing that all officers of the Government, except clerks of the Departments whose salaries exceed $1,000 per annum, shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

MR. SUMNER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Sumner being entitled to the floor, said: It is now little more than a year ago since I felt it my duty to characterize a message of the President as whitewashing. That message represented the condition of things in the rebel States as fair and promising, when the prevailing evidence was directly the other way. Of course the message was whitewashing, and this was a mild term for such a document, and you do not forget how certain Senators, horror-struck at this plainness, leaped forward to vindicate the President. Yesterday, some of these same Senators, horror-struck again, leaped forward again to the same task. Time has shown that I was right on the former occasion. If anybody doubts that I was right yesterday, I commend him to time, and he will not have to wait long. For myself I shall insist always upon the complete freedom of debate, and I shall exercise it. John Milton, in his glorious aspirations, said: "Give me the liberty to know the truth and to argue it freely, above all liberties." Thank God, now the slave masters have been driven from this Chamber. Such at last is the liberty of an American Senator. Of course there can be no citizen of a republic too high for exposure, as there can be none too low for protection. The exposure of the high and protection of the weak—these are not only invulnerable liberties, but commanding duties. At last the country is opening its eyes to the actual condition of things. Already it sees that Andrew Johnson, who came to supreme power by a bloody accident, has become the successor of Jefferson Davis in the spirit by which he is governed, and in the mischief which he has inflicted on his country. It sees the President of the rebellion revived in the President of the United States. It sees that the violence which took the life of his illustrious predecessor is now by his perverse complicity extending through the rebel States, making all who love the Union its victims, and filling the land with oppression. It sees that the war upon the faithful Unionists is still continued, under his powerful auspices, without any distinction of color, so that both white and black are sacrificed alike. It sees that he is a monster of discord, and not a minister of peace. It sees that so long as his opinion prevails there is small chance for tranquillity or security or reconciliation; that the restoration of prosperity in the rebel States, so much longed for, must be arrested; that the business of the country must be embarrassed, and those conditions upon which rests a sound currency must be postponed. All these things the country now sees. But indignation assumes the form of judgment when it is seen also that this unparalleled and far-reaching mischief, second only to the rebellion itself, of which it is the continuation, is invigorated and extended through a plain usurpation. Sir, in holding up Andrew Johnson to judgment, I do not allude to his open exposure of himself in a state of bestial intoxication while he was taking his oath of office, nor do I allude to the maudlin speeches by which he has disgraced the country as it was never before degraded, nor do I hearken to any reports of pardons sold, or of personal corruption. This is not the case against him, as I deem it my duty to present it in this argument. Those things are bad, very bad, but they might not, in the opinion of some Senators, justify us on the present occasion. In other words, they might not be a sufficient reason for the amendment which I have moved, but there is a reason which is ample. The President has usurped the power of Congress on a colossal scale, and he has employed these usurped powers in facilitating a rebel spirit and awakening anew the dying fires of the rebellion. This is the great and unpardonable offence for which history must condemn him if you do not. He is a usurper through whom infinite wrong has been done to his country. He is a usurper who, promising to be a Moses, has become a Pharaoh, and in the maintenance of his usurpation he has employed the powers of removal from office. Some who would not become the partisans of his tyranny, he has, according to his own language, "kicked out." Others are left, but silenced by his menaces, or the fate of their associates. Wherever any vacancy occurs, whether in the loyal or the rebel States, it is filled by the partisans of this usurpation. Other vacancies are created for these partisans, I need not add that just in proportion as we sanction such nominations, or are unwilling to arrest them according to the measure of our powers, we do become parties to his usurpation, and now I am brought directly to the practical application of this simple statement. I have already said that the duty of the hour was the protection of the loyal and patriotic citizens against the President. Surely this cannot be doubted. The first duty of the Government is protection. The crowning glory of a Republic is that it leaves no man, however humble, without protection. Show me a man exposed to wrong, and I show you an occasion for the exercise of the high powers that God and the Constitution have given you. It will not do to say, as Senators have said, that the cases are too numerous, and that the remedies cannot be applied without interfering with the system handed down from our fathers; or, worse still, that you have little sympathy with those suffering persons. This will not do; you must apply the remedy or fail in duty, especially must you apply it when, as on the present occasion, this wrong is a plain usurpation in the interests of the recent rebellion.

The question then recurs, are you ready to apply the remedy according to the measure of your powers? The necessity for this remedy may be seen in the rebel States, and also in the loyal States, for the usurpation is felt in both. If you look at the rebel States, you will see everywhere the triumph of tyranny. There is not a mail which does not bring letters without number, supplicating the exercise of all the powers of Congress against the President. There is not a newspaper which does not exhibit evidence that you are already tardy in this work of necessity. There is not a wind from that suffering region which is not freighted with voices of distress. And yet you hesitate! I shall not be led aside to consider the thorough remedy for this usurpation, for it is not my habit to travel out of the direct line of debate. Therefore, I confine myself to the bill before the Senate, which is applicable to the loyal as well as to the rebel States.

Mr. Sumner then spoke of the merits of the amendment advocating its adoption.

Mr. Edmonds replied briefly to the remarks of Mr. Sumner as to the necessity for this amendment, arguing against it.

SPEECH OF MR. JOHNSON.

Mr. Johnson regretted that Mr. Sumner, in discussing this proposition had seen fit to allude to the President in terms which he was sure he would upon reflection see reason to regret. He (Mr. Sumner) had said almost in words that the power of removal from office ought to be taken from the President because he had proved himself, an enemy of his country, because he had proved himself to be a usurper. In the particular condition of affairs known to the Senate, Mr. Johnson thought it was not proper for the Senator from Massachusetts to express the opinions he had just expressed, and to indulge in the epithets he had used against the President of the United States. A resolution had been formally offered in the House of Representatives looking to the impeachment of the President for high crimes and misdemeanors. If that impeachment should be ordered by the House the Senate would be the judges to decide whether he was guilty or not. He (Mr. Johnson) had, therefore, hoped that neither the honorable member from Massachusetts nor any other member of the Senate would in advance not only express his opinion hypothetically, but express it decidedly as justified by facts which were notorious. What sort of a trial, as far as that particular member is concerned, would the President have were he to be impeached as an enemy to his country, or a usurper, either of which in the contemplation of Congress is high crime? If, upon the trial of that impeachment, that right remains which the common law secures to every citizen or subject where the common law prevails, of having a fair tribunal to decide upon his case, the honorable member from Massachusetts ought to be, and I suppose would be challenged for cause. In what attitude would that place him or others of us who should follow his example? Without hearing a word in defence of the President, without remembering the past conduct of that officer, considered until lately, at least, as perfectly patriotic and as showing a devotion to his country of the most fervent character, the Senator from Massachusetts charges the President with being false to his country. The Constitution of the United States, which says that a charge of this description is to be passed upon by the Senate of the United States, supposes that every individual member of the Senate would bring to the consideration of that question a mind as white as paper, upon which nothing is written that can influence his judgment. Yet the Senator from Massachusetts urged as I think by what has occurred in the past hurtful to himself, when he was, as he thought, improperly treated by this officer, has suffered his feelings to lead him astray and to pronounce a sentiment in this Senate Chamber to-day which will render it improper for him to sit as a judge upon such a case.

Mr. Sumner—May I interrupt my friend for a moment? What right have I to know that the President is to be impeached? How can I know? And let me add to that, even if I could know, that there can be no reason in that why I should not argue a measure directly before the Senate, and present such considerations as seemed to me to be proper and pertinent to the occasion.

Mr. Johnson said that he had not called the Senator from Massachusetts to order, because he trusted that his own good sense of what was due to the Senate and to the country would of itself have been a sufficient call of order. He (Sumner) says now that he does not know that the President will be impeached, or that he may be impeached. He knows, however, that there is a proposition in the House looking to that impeachment; and, in advance, he puts himself out of the pale of a judge by pronouncing, in the face of the public, that he has judged and condemned already. During the Presidency of Gen. Jackson the Senate of the United States had before it a certain resolution couched in such phraseology as implied, as against him, the charge of being an enemy or a usurper. He sent in his protest, and said he invoked the Hon. Senator from Massachusetts to read that protest again, and see how it can be answered. Mr. Johnson said that in discussing the bill before the Senate it was wholly unnecessary to inquire into the character of the President. The President had said a great many things that he (Mr. Johnson) could wish, for his own sake, that he had not said, but he is by nature impetuous, brought up and sprung from the humblest walks of life. He has been subjected to turmoil from time to time, which, perhaps, he would not have been subjected to if he had been educated in the colleges which have given to my friend from Massachusetts such distinction in the estimation of the learned. He was on the stump in Tennessee. Meeting men who spoke not in the language of the classics, but in language, the stronger it was, the better it was liked by those who heard it. No member of the Senate regretted more than I did, said Mr. Johnson, the exhibition of this feeling on the part of the President on the 22d of February last, or upon the journey he took to the West last Summer. It was censurable and entirely out of accord with the dignity that ought to attach to the high office he holds. But that did not prove that the President was untrue to his country, or that he was a usurper. In conclusion, Mr. Johnson said that the biographer of the President would say that no President ever labored more zealously to cure the great wounds which a rebellion had inflicted on the country, or more honestly endeavored to place the country on a footing in which it would command the admiration of the world—not only to work out for us a national reunion, but for that greater virtue of securing to every individual citizen the rights which the Constitution had conferred upon him.

FURTHER DEBATE.

Mr. Howe spoke briefly of Mr. Johnson's speech as committing him (Johnson) as much in favor of as Mr. Sumner had committed himself against him.

Mr. Lane said that if it would not be out of order, he would return to the consideration of the bill under consideration. [Laughter.] He would, however, protest against all attempts to abridge the fullest liberty of debate in the Senate Chamber. While it may not be proper to speak discourteously of the heads of other branches of the Government, he claimed the right to criticize the actions of such officers when measures were under consideration regulating their powers.

Mr. Lane then proceeded to consider the necessity and propriety of the passage of the bill.

OTHER AMENDMENTS.

Mr. Sumner offered a modification of his amendment, making all appointments of salaries of $1,500 or upwards, either by the President or heads of Departments, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and no appointments can be made without such action of the Senate.

On this proposition a vote was taken, which resulted as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Brown, Chandler, Conness, Grimes, Harris, Howard, Howe, Lane, Morgan, Morrill, Ramsay, Sprague, Sumner, Wade, Yates—15.

NAYS—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Cowan, Cragin, Dixon, Doolittle, Edmonds, Fessenden, Fogg, Foster, Hendricks, Johnson, Nesmith, Patterson, Poland, Riddle, Saulsbury, Sherman, Van Winkle, Willey, Williams—21.

Mr. Howe renewed his amendment offered and disagreed to a few days since, to strike out the exceptions of Cabinet Ministers in the first section of the bill so as to prevent the removal of the officers without the consent of the Senate. In offering it again, he said he had found a stronger argument in favor of it in one of the newspapers than he had made in the speech. He alluded to the announcement in the New-York *Herald* that Senator Cowan would probably be tendered the portfolio of Secretary of War. He had no hesitation in saying that he would oppose any such appointment. He would oppose the removal of the present faithful Secretary of War, for he did not believe that in the present condition of the country it would be for the public welfare to remove that officer.

Mr. Saulsbury protested against basing the action of the Senate upon the irresponsible reports of a newspaper.

Mr. Buckalew said that as his colleague was not in the chamber to speak for himself, he would say for him that he did not think there was a particle of truth in the *Herald's* statement.

Mr. Cowan soon after entered the chamber and learned what had taken place. He denied the truth of the *Herald's* statement, and said there was not a particle of foundation for it. The amendment of Mr. Howe was lost. Yeas, 13; nays, 27.

Mr. Lane moved to lay the bill on the table, but subsequently withdrew that motion.

Mr. Edmunds offered the following amendment to the seventh section:

Provided, That the President shall have power to make and deliver after the adjournment of the Senate commissions for all officers whose appointments shall have been advised and consented to by the Senate.

The amendment was adopted and the bill was passed.

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Cattell, Chandler, Conness, Cragin, Edmunds, Fessenden, Fogg, Foster, Freilinghuysen, Grimes, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Lane, Morgan, Poland, Ramsay, Sherman, Sprague, Sumner, Van Winkle, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson, Yates—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Doolittle, Hendricks, Nesmith, Patterson, Riddle, Saulsbury—9.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. Grimes rose to make a personal explanation, and read an extract from the *Iron Age* newspaper, charging him (Grimes) with endeavoring to influence the Finance Committee from interested motives, and insinuating that it was on account of a connection with the hardware business, and in a cutlery shop in Beekman-street, New-York.

Mr. Grimes denounced the statement as gross, slanderous, and libelous; that he was once engaged in the hardware trade, but had no connection since August 28th, 1865, and that he had never been interested in the cutlery firm referred to.

Messrs. Johnson and Fessenden spoke on this subject, exonerating Mr. Grimes entirely from the accusation in the journal referred to. Mr. Fessenden, in the course of his remarks, spoke of newspaper attacks made upon Special Commissioner Wells, and said they were unqualifiedly false and malicious.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. Poland moved to take up the Bankrupt Bill, and the motion was agreed to, but, before proceeding with its consideration, the Senate went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

INSTRUCTIONS TO COMMITTEES.

On motion of Mr. Upson the Post-office Committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing certain post roads in Michigan.

On motion of Mr. Ritter the Committee on Agriculture was instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill restraining and prohibiting the Commissioner of Agriculture from the purchase or distribution of seeds, plants or flowers common to the United States.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Mr. Hubbard, of Connecticut, asked leave to introduce a joint resolution extending the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims to claims for the supply of Quartermasters' stores to the Counties of Frederick, Clark, Shenandoah, Page and Rockingham, in the State of Virginia.

Mr. Cullom objected, and the joint resolution was not introduced.

EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS.

The Speaker presented Executive documents, &c., as follows:

From the Governor of Kentucky, announcing the rejection by the State of the Constitutional Amendment. Laid on the table.

From the Attorney-General, in reply to House resolution of Jan. 14, "transmitting all papers relative to the case of A. D. Morey, indicted in the local Court of Vicksburgh, Miss." Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

From the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to House resolution of Jan. 15, transmitting copies of drawback regulations prescribed under the National Revenue Law. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. Also transmitting a statement of the disbursement of the Contingent Fund of the various offices in his Department.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of bills of a private character, the bill reported yesterday by Mr. Welker from the Committee for the District of Columbia, to incorporate the Washington Transportation and Coal Company, coming up first in that category.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, called attention to the fact, that in all those bills for the incorporation of companies in the District of Columbia, the same names were commonly occurring as incorporators. It looked to him as if there was an effort to concentrate all the profitable charters in the District in the hands of the same set of men.

Mr. Welker supposed that the explanation of it was, that these persons were mostly the capitalists of Washington and Georgetown.

Mr. Wilson thought he could find another reason for it, and that was, that these incorporators were making it a business to obtain charters for the purpose of selling them out.

Mr. Wentworth discovered another reason for it, and that was, that all these charters might be disposed of before the colored people came into the exercise of their civil and political privileges. [Laughter.] He moved to strike out the name of Charles Knapp, Treasurer of the Johnson Committee, and to substitute for it the name of John J. Johnson, the colored barber of the House, who was well known to all the members, and who was a man of capital and respectability. [Laughter.]

Mr. Stevens protested against the pernicious policy of incorporating companies to come into competition with private industry and enterprise.

Mr. Davis showed the inconsistency of Mr. Stevens' suggestion, referring him to the numerous corporations of the same kind existing in his own State.

Mr. Stevens explained that all special laws of incorporation had been abandoned in Pennsylvania, and that companies were formed under a general law.

After further debate, the bill was, on motion of Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, laid on the table.

Mr. Mercur, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported back the Senate bill to incorporate the Metropolitan Fire and Marine Insurance Company of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Wentworth moved to amend the bill by inserting among the names of the corporators the name of John J. Johnson, the colored barber of the House.

The amendment was laughingly adopted by the House.

Before disposing finally of the bill the morning hour expired, and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar, Mr. Price in the Chair.

BILLS PASSED.

The Committee rose at 3:10, and reported the following bills to the House, which were thereupon passed:

The House bill to pay and discharge certain debts and expenditures to the City of Washington.

The House joint resolution to audit and pay the claim of Fuller and Fisher, of Missouri—passed by a vote of 75 yeas to 36 nays.

The Senate bill for the relief of James Pool.

EVENING SESSION.

On the motion of Mr. Ingersoll, the House agreed to take a recess from 4:30 to 7:30, the proceedings in the evening session to be confined to deliberations upon the Reconstruction Bill.

LEGAL-TENDERS.

Mr. Hill gave notice that he would introduce a bill suspending for two years the further retirement or cancellation of United States Legal-tender Treasury Notes.

DUTY ON RAILROAD IRON.

Mr. Conkling presented a memorial of George H. Cramer, President of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company, asking a reduction of duty on railroad iron. It was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

MR. STEVENS' RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Stevens' Reconstruction Bill, the pending question being on Mr. Bingham's motion to refer it to the Joint Committee on Reconstruction.

SPEECH OF MR. DONNELLY.

Mr. Donnelly spoke in favor of the bill. He said that the Government had the same right to subordinate the wishes of the rebels to the welfare of the nation now, that it had during the war; and President Johnson was right when he asserted that the rebellion had deprived the rebel States of all civil government, and that their institutions were prostrated and laid out upon the ground. He claimed that it was the duty of Congress to commence at the very foundation and build upward. Congress must not recognize those only as the people to whom circumstances might have given a temporary ascendance, but must deal with the whole people. It had no right to consult the prejudices or desires of the rebels any more now than it did when it destroyed their government and their armies. Slavery having ceased, the blacks became instantly a part of the people, and Congress should recognize no attempt at reconstruction which ignored them. He instanced the case of South Carolina, where the blacks largely exceeded the whites in number, and yet it was proposed to place all power in the hands of the white minority, to oppress and destroy the black majority. Sooner or later the American people would reach the reconstruction of the rebel States on a basis of impartial justice and equal rights, and all attempts at a reorganization on a different basis would be but temporary and destructive. The American people would not long tolerate the carnival of violence and murder now raging in rebel States. The Government which would perpetuate such a state of things would be a monstrous barbarism. He argued that no man could safely trust himself to the unrestrained power of his fellow-man. The history of Slavery showed this. Neither could any man trust himself to the mercies of a community when all the laws were made by a hostile race. The reports of army officers showed the terrible persecutions to which the freedmen were now being subjected, and which would continue so long as they had not the means of self-protection afforded by a share in the law-making power. Unless Congress organized the rebel States upon the basis of equal rights and justice to all, the nation would present the aspect of a great, free Republic with a cruel despotism in the midst of it. It would carry death in its breast. The doctrine of the equality of all men before the law was simply universal selfishness, regulated by a sentiment of universal justice. It was fair play, recognized as a common necessity. Without this there must be either anarchy or despotism. It would not avail a man to appeal to the courts for protection, if the laws under every interpretation were against him. To deprive a human being of all influence and means of defence, was to invite everything base in the community to assail him. If the victim was but lately a bondsman, and his oppressor his former master, the case was rendered more desperate. But if to all this were added the fact that the victim was the friend, and the oppressors the enemy of the Government, Congress had every inducement to protect him. The proposition of Congress found a parallel in the English Parliament of 1689, when called upon to decide upon filling the throne of England, made vacant by the flight of James II. In striving to attain the safety of the country, Parliament was not governed by merely technical arguments. Congress must do as the English nation did then. It must take just such steps as will insure the perpetual liberty and safety of the country. It was the duty of the Government to conserve the welfare of the whole people, not of a part. It cannot be a republic to the white man and a despotism to the black. It must become either all republic or all despotic. So long as it was a hybrid of both, Congress must expect only confusion and disorder such as now reigns in the South.

SPEECH OF MR. ELDRIDGE.

Mr. Eldridge next addressed the House in opposition to the bill. He knew that it was of little avail to offer any resistance to the settled decree of the majority of the House, but it was sad to sit silent and see the Republic go to ruin. With the passage of this bill must die every vestige of a Constitutional Government. If the bill itself did not proclaim the fact, its author (Mr. Stevens) had boldly proclaimed that it was revolutionary and subversive. His (Stevens') will appeared to be law to this House, but would Congress and would the people submit to such dictation? Revolution this bill was. Revolutionists break up and divide the Union. The people of the South were willing that the Republic should stand, but the gentleman (Stevens) and his party were determined that the revolution should not subside until all the "incongruities of the Constitution," as he had expressed it, were removed.

Mr. Eldridge read from Stevens' speech in opening the debate, in which he had denounced the Republic as a despotism; and he also referred to his denunciation of the decree of the Supreme Court in the Indian conspiracy case. None but despots or violators of law would denounce that Court and its decisions. None but those who would contemn and revile their native land could do so. Future generations would honor and revere that Court as the great conservator of the Constitution and the law. This measure, it also appeared from Mr. Stevens' speech, was to reduce the President to submission and obedience. There were, therefore, three main objects in this bill: To set aside the Supreme Court and its decisions; to remove the President from power, and to reduce ten of the States of the Union into a territorial condition. There was no constitutional power or authority for this bill—absolutely none. Its principles were false in theory and in fact, and as destructive of the Federal power as of the States. He denied every assertion in the preamble, except that the Federal arms had triumphed. All the other assertions in it were inconsistent and false. He utterly denied that the abominable and infamous doctrines laid down by Stevens, that the conquered nation was absolutely at the will and mercy of the conqueror, under the law of nations; and he also denied that the law of nations fixed the *status* of the Confederacy in the late war. The Constitution stood as the supreme law of the land in war as well as in peace, and covered with the shield of its protection, as the Supreme Court had declared, all classes and conditions of men. Away, then, with those who would revile their native land—who would punish with confiscation and banishment, and forfeiture of all civil rights, those who had set themselves up against what Mr. Stevens himself characterized as a despotism. If it was possible that a State could by it own act forfeit its rights, where would they rest? Certainly not in the Federal Government, for it had not an attribute by which it could exercise the rights of a State. The Constitution was still in vogue, and while it remained war might rage and fanatics howl in vain against the Union. There never was a more abominable doctrine than that which asserted the right of the Government to hold the late rebellious States as conquered territory. If persisted in and acquiesced in by the people, it would overthrow the Republic and establish a despotism on its ruins. It would be as destructive to the Union as to the State. But it was absolutely impossible for the United States Government to make conquest of one of the States of which it is composed. Its power and jurisdiction were to defend and protect the States within the Union. It could derive power but by one way, and that was by constitutional grant. If the ideas of Mr. Stevens were to prevail Congress would, before many years, undertake to form Constitutions for all the States. The revolution of to-day was against the written Constitution. It was not to be expected that this was to be done in peace and without the shedding of blood. Peaceable consolidation was as impossible as peaceable secession. The source of sovereignty was the people, and Congress was not, as Mr. Stevens affirmed, the people. In the conflict that was coming liberty would be vindicated, and the malefactors who aimed at its life would be punished. Reconstruction was the only restoration. Malignant passion had counseled long enough. Liberty now slumbered. Congress had now an opportunity which rarely occurred in the history of the world—the opportunity to speak peace, harmony and reconciliation. Rather than that this State of things should continue the leaders in Congress should follow the example of the monstrous Duke of Alva and send 20,000 victims to the block.

SINKING FUND.

Mr. Randall, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a bill to authorize the issue of Treasury notes, not bearing interest, to be used in providing a sinking fund for the extinguishment of the national debt. It was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

ADJOURNMENT.

The House having extended the time fixed for taking a recess until 4:55 P. M., then took a recess until 7:30.

EVENING SESSION.

The House met for debate at 7:30 o'clock.

There were not many members present, but the galleries showed a pretty fair attendance of spectators.

SPEECH OF MR. WARNER.

Mr. Warner addressed the House in support of the Reconstruction Bill. He contended that the State Governments of the South were as defunct as were the Governments of ancient Rome, Palmyra or Thebes. The action of the Executive power in attempting to establish and recognize State Governments in the late rebel States was evidently intended to thwart and defeat the action of Congress, and to fan the fires of rebellion in the hope of warming into life a party which would retain the President in his position. No concessions by Congress, except those which would have left the country a prey to the ambition of a man, could have averted the storm. The warning of Sir Edward Cooke to Charles I., when he had before it the restraining of the King's prerogatives might yet receive even a more significant illustration than it did at the period of English history. The rejection of the Constitutional Amendment by the Southern Legislatures proved that sterner and more effective measures were now absolutely necessary. The work of restoration would never commence until Congress assumed its functions as one of the departments of the Government, until Congress declared that the President had usurped its duties, and until it declared that it had the sole prerogative of deciding what were legitimate Governments in the Southern States. Congress must give citizenship and protection to the blacks of the South. The equality of all men in the land would come, if it cost the nation the highest penalty of the century. Congress must assume the jurisdiction of the Southern States. The action of Congress was not for this hour, but for all time. The stake at issue was civilization, constitutional government, the destiny of a continent, and the perpetuation of liberal institutions.

Mr. Henderson followed on the same side of the question. He declared his thorough conviction that all the difficulty between Congress and the President, and the delay in the reconstruction of the rebel States, arose from the fact that the President had trampled under foot the principles of Democracy in making such indecent haste to reconstitute the State Governments of the South without consulting the people and the people's representatives. The President should have called Congress together immediately upon the close of the rebellion, but he distrusted the people and Congress, and with the President therefore rested the responsibility for the present condition of affairs.

Mr. Clarke, of Ohio, followed in a speech on the financial question, arguing against the policy of contracting the currency. He calculated that the available currency of all sorts was over $400,000,000, but concluded that that was not too large for the business wants of the community. To reduce that volume of currency to $300,000,000, as recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury, would be destructive to the farming, industrial and other interests of of the country. He professed himself not an enemy to the National Banks, but he held that instead of the Government paying eighteen millions a year in gold to those banks for the use their paper money, the Government should itself issue all the paper currency and continue to do so until the national debt shall be extinguished. If the Government were to issue one thousand millions of currency and redeem its interest-bearing bonds to that amount, the annual interest would be reduced sixty millions in gold, and the debt would be in a rapid process of extinguishment.

Mr. Kuykendall addressed the House on the same subject, contending that the Treasury Department should be reorganized by the appointment of a Board of Control, to be composed of four or five members, of whom the Secretary of the Treasury should be one, and that all banks, State and National, should be abolished. This was the proposition contained in a bill which he introduced a short time since. He proceeded to develop his views in support of the proposition, and to prove that all the existing ideas about money are erroneous, and that capital is the enemy of honest industry.

At 10:10 o'clock the House adjourned.

BRITISH PROVINCES.

Confederation in Canada—Exports to the States.

MONTREAL, C. E., Friday, Jan. 18.

Serious trouble is anticipated regarding the water supply, in consequence of the ice jams at the foot of Cadiene Rapids, damming the water back from the pipes.

The *Herald* is publishing a pamphlet against confederation. It will be liberally circulated in England.

TORONTO, Friday, Jan. 18.

A gunboat will be stationed at Kingston in the Spring, on account of the number of Fenian convicts in the Penitentiary there. A gunboat will also be stationed permanently in Niagara River.

The exports from Canada to the States during the past year are as follows: Wheat, 610,000 bushels; barley, 2,000,000 bushels; flour, 150,000 barrels; butter, 640,000 pounds; lumber, 127,000,000 feet.

The Fenian Trials at Toronto—Another Prisoner Convicted.

TORONTO, Friday, Jan. 18.

The Fenian trials were resumed to-day. Peter Paul Sedwith was placed on trial and pleaded not guilty. He claimed to be an American, and was given a Jury composed of one-half Americans. Evidence was given that the prisoner came into the country armed and committed depredations, and that he wore a Fenian uniform, consisting of a green tunic, hat-band, &c. The Jury, in 15 minutes, brought in a verdict of guilty. Sentence was deferred.

THE LATE DISASTER.

The Loss of the Platte Valley—Additional Particulars—Sixty Lives Lost.

MEMPHIS, Friday, Jan. 18.

About sixty lives were lost by the sinking of the *Platte Valley* last night. She struck the wreck of the gunboat *Jeff. Thompson*, tearing away the starboard side, and sunk in a few minutes in forty feet of water. Most of the cabin passengers are saved, so far as is known, but the passenger list was lost and it is impossible to obtain a correct list. A family named Roberts, consisting of thirteen, were all lost. The steamer was loaded to the guards and was under full headway at the time. Col. Gus. Henry, Jr., and wife were on board, but were saved, losing all baggage. Hon. Gus. Henry, Sr., his father, was on board the steamer *Fashion* when she was burned. Col. Henry says one woman, through her own exertion, saved her drunken husband and five children by wading through the water on the hurricane deck, and putting them on the wheelhouse after the boat had settled and careened. The boat was owned by Capts. Johnson and Blake, and was valued at $40,000; partially insured. She was running between here and Vicksburgh, under the auspices of the Memphis and St. Louis Packet Company.

NEW-YORK.

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

Notice of Michael Connolly to Richard B. Connolly that He Demands the Office of Comptroller of New-York City—The Railroad Committees.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Thursday, Jan. 18.

Bonds have been filed and proceedings commenced in the Attorney-General's office by Michael Connolly to obtain the office of Comptroller of the City and County of New-York, now held by Richard B. Connolly, by writ of *quo warranto*.

It is generally believed that that the Assembly Committees of Cities and of Railroads are to be increased by the addition of two to each Committee.

THE RAILROAD WAR.

The Railroad Quarrel—How it Affects the Traveling Public.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Friday, Jan. 18.

No communication is now made by the Hudson River Railroad with the New-York Central. Travelers are compelled to walk across the ice to East Albany and take charge of their own trunks and baggage. The local trains to Troy have ceased running and the bridge might as well not have been erected. Great indignation is felt by travelers, and it is confidently hoped that the Legislature will interfere.

The weather is cold and blustering. Thermometer at zero.

Testimony Concerning the War Between the Hudson River and Central Railways—Testimony of the Officers of the Central Road—Grand Harvest of Freight for the Erie Road.

To the Associated Press.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 18.

Pursuant to the instructions of the Assembly the Railroad Committee of the house met at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon to take testimony with reference to the disagreement between the New-York Central, Hudson River and Harlem Railroads. All the members of the Committee were present.

The following officers of the New-York Central Railroad Company were sworn and examined: Henry Keep, President; H. F. Chittenden, General Superintendent; Solomon Duillard, General Freight Agent, and Edwin D. Worcester, Treasurer. The testimony shows that a few weeks before the expiration of the term of office of the old Board of Directors of the New-York Central Road, they passed a resolution giving the Hudson River Railroad Company a bonus of $100,000 for the business of the season, in addition to the usual *pro rata* allowance on the freight carried over that road.

This resolution was rescinded by the new Board of Directors a few days after their election. Committees were appointed by the two roads to arrange for the business of the Winter. One meeting had been held, and nothing was intimated on the part of the Hudson River Committee to give apprehension of any trouble. A meeting was to have been held here on Wednesday, notice of which was given by Mr. Keep.

The reply from the Hudson River Railroad Company was that their Committee had reported and had been discharged, and giving notice of the termination of all arrangements with the Central Railroad for the carrying of through freight or passengers. The notice in the newspapers was the first intimation of this determination received by the officers of the New-York Central. The New-York Central officers have asked permission to land their passengers on the east side of the river, but have received no answer from the Hudson River Company. The General Freight Agent of the New-York Central issued a circular to-day announcing that the road would not receive any New-York freight, because they had not the ability to deliver it at its place of destination. Seventy-five carloads of cattle were refused yesterday at Buffalo, and were compelled to take the Erie Railroad. It is estimated that one-third of the freight from Chicago reaches tide-water by the New-York Central, but none of it can take this route while the difficulty is unadjusted.

The testimony further shows that the disagreement must result in diverting a vast amount of business from New-York City to other States, while at the same time it seriously cripples the interests of our internal business; that in fact it amounts to a prohibition of commerce over this route at this season of the year. The Committee have summoned the officers of the Hudson River and Harlem Railroad Companies, and it is expected that they will be examined to-morrow morning.

The Railroad Bill.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 18.

The following is Senator H. C. Murphy's Railroad Bill, introduced and passed the Senate this morning:

SECTION 1. Whenever connection does or shall exist between the tracks of two or more railroads of companies authorized or incorporated by the laws of this State, or whenever the tracks of the said companies shall in fact so join or meet each other as that the cars of each may, without any change of gauge, or new work or construction, pass from the track of the one to the track of the other, such companies shall pass freight over their respective railroads from one another to the places of its destination without breaking bulk, and shall sell passenger tickets and check baggage from any station on their respective roads to any station on the other where their trains may stop, upon such terms and conditions as they shall agree; and in case such companies do or shall not agree, then it shall be the duty of the State Engineer and Surveyor, and he is hereby authorized and empowered, and directed forthwith, upon their failure to agree and ceasing to pass freight or sell passenger tickets and check baggage, to proceed to settle, determine and adjust such terms and conditions, after notice of five days served upon the President or other officer of each company, fixing a time and place in the City of Albany, where he will hear the said companies in relation thereto. His determination and adjustment shall be made in writing, and a copy thereof delivered to the President or other officer of each company, and thereafter said companies shall cause and permit freight to be passed and passengers to be carried as aforesaid.

SEC. 2. In case either company shall be dissatisfied with such determination and adjustment, it may appeal therefrom to the Supreme Court in the Third District, which appeal shall be heard at a Special Term of said Court, upon notice of eight days to the other company or companies stating that such appeal is made, and of the time when the same will be brought before the Court, and accompanied by copies of such affidavits and other papers as may be proper matter of evidence before said Court, and as may be proposed to be used on the hearing, at which opposing affidavits may be read. The said Court shall proceed to hear and determine said appeal in preference to all other business before the same, and shall have power to modify and change said determination and adjustment of the State Engineer in such a manner as it may deem just; but, in the meantime, and pending the appeal, and until the decision and order of the Court in relation thereto, the determination and adjustment of the State Engineer shall not be stayed, suspended or in any manner delayed, and shall have full force and effect.

SEC. 3. Any company refusing or neglecting upon such determination and adjustment by the State Engineer and Surveyor, or upon the modification of the same, if any, by the Court, to comply with the same, or any part thereof, or to pass freight or to sell tickets, and to check baggage as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay to the people of this State the sum of $3,000 for each day it shall so neglect or refuse, to be recovered in the Supreme Court, in any district of this State, in an action to be brought by the Attorney-General; and every President and Director of said companies who shall refuse or neglect to give effect to such determination and adjustment of the State Engineer and Surveyor, or order of the Court thereon, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, indictable, and liable in any county of this State, and be subject to imprisonment in the County Jail thereof for a term not exceeding one year, and a fine of not exceeding $5,000.

SEC. 4. Any company or party to such determination and adjustment may apply at any time to the said State Engineer and Surveyor for a change or modification thereof, and his order thereon shall be subject to appeal in the manner and with like effect as the original order made by him.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect immediately.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 18.

The final decision of the Oneida County Judge case is fixed for Thursday next.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

To amend the charter of the Germania Savings Bank of Brooklyn.

To incorporate the Samaritan Home for the aged in New-York.

To exempt the bonds of the Midland Railroad from taxation.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. H. C. Murphy—Relative to the clerks in the Surrogate's office in Kings County; also to prevent delays in the transit of passengers and freight over railroads in this State.

The bill is sent to the first Committee of the Whole. It compels connecting roads to sell tickets and check baggage for each other to all stations where trains stop, and to give the same facilities for freight without breaking bulk. In case of a non-agreement between companies, the State Engineer is to act as umpire. Appeal may be made from his decision to the Supreme Court of this Judiciary District, and have preference over all other cases, and no delays will be allowed while the appeal is pending. A refusal to comply with the decision subjects the Presidents and directors to a fine of $3,000 for each day's neglect while the case is pending, and to imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, and a fine of $5,000 for non-performance of the order of the Engineer in Court; the suit to be brought by the Attorney-General.

By Mr. Sutherland—Authorizing certain persons to lay a railroad in Lexington-avenue and other streets in New-York.

By Mr. Lent—Reconstructing the Bureau of Taxes and Assessments in New-York; also providing for the refunding to various banks and insurance companies the New-York taxes of 1861-2; also to amend the charter of Odd Fellows' Hall in New-York.

BILLS ACTED UPON.

A concurrent resolution was adopted urging Congress to give pensions to soldiers of the War of 1812.

Mr. H. C. Murphy's bill relating to the transit of freight and passengers was taken up in Committee of the Whole, ordered to a third reading, read, and passed. Yeas, 19; Nays, 0.

The Hudson River Insane Asylum Bill was passed.

The bill providing for a High School in Syracuse was ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned to Monday evening at seven o'clock.

ASSEMBLY.

THE RAILROAD WAR.

Mr. D. P. Wood, by unanimous consent, offered the following:

Whereas, The present disagreement between the New-York Central Railroad Company and the Hudson River Railroad Company is working a serious inconvenience to the traveling public, and is likely to be productive of great damage to the owners of freight, and to change the line of transit for passengers and freight outside this State; therefore,

Resolved, That the Railroad Committee be and they are hereby directed and required to make an immediate investigation of the facts of the case, and at the earliest day practicable to report the same to this House, together with such a bill as in their judgment the facts established upon such investigation require for the protection of the public, and said Committee are hereby authorized and empowered to send for persons and papers for the accomplishment of such investigation.

The preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted.

REPORTS.

By Mr. Wilber—To authorize the City of Poughkeepsie to borrow money.

By Mr. Vandenberg—Changing the time of meeting of the Commissioners of Excise.

By Mr. Parker—To authorize the Long Island Railroad Company to increase their capital stock.

By Mr. Bigelow—To increase the salaries of School Commissioners.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Jacobs—To incorporate the Metropolitan Surgical and Medical Institute.

By Mr. Bruce—To regulate the fare on the Hudson River and Harlem Railroads, reducing the rates of fare to two cents per mile.

By Mr. Develin—To incorporate stage-coach companies outside of New-York; also to reduce the capital of the Adriatic Fire Insurance Company; also of the Columbia Fire Insurance Company.

By Mr. Donohoe—To prevent the use of steam on Railroads in New-York.

By Mr. Frear—To authorize the Second and Third-avenue Railroad Companies to extend their tracks.

By Mr. O'Reilly—To incorporate the New-York Joint-Stock Company.

By Mr. Berryman—To incorporate the North and East River Railroad Company, and to authorize the construction of a railroad in certain streets in New-York.

By the Speaker—To organize the Metropolitan Board of Public Works, and to define their powers and duties.

By Mr. Shiland—To amend the act relative to the formation of Town Insurances Companies.

By Mr. Purdy—For the relief of the Yonkers and New-York Insurance Company.

By Mr. Jacobs—To incorporate the New-York Orthopedic Dispensary.

By Mr. Gridley—In relation to omnibus and stage routes in New-York.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Bruce offered the following:

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That the Congress of the United States ought without delay, to establish and fully enforce in the territory of the States, disorganized by rebellion and civil war, such regulations as shall serve to protect all the inhabitants in their lawful pursuits, in their persons and property, and to provide such temporary government as shall be necessary, till such time as a majority of the people shall be ready and desirous for the restoration and operation of a State Government, with a Constitution in conformity with the spirit and purpose of the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, (If the Senate concur,) That the political organizations now existing in those States, and professing to be rehabilitated State Governments, can only be regarded as voluntary associations, of no legal validity whatever, and should be immediately disbanded.

Resolved, (If the Senate concur,) That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be, and they are hereby requested to communicate these resolutions to both Houses of Congress, and to put forth their influence and best exertions for the procurement of the legislation herein proposed.

These resolutions were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations without debate. Adjourned.

THE PLAINS.

Depredations by the Indians—More Troops Needed.

FORT MITCHELL, Friday, Jan. 18.

A Government herd at Fort Laramie, consisting of sixty horses and mules, were stolen night before last by the Indians. In their flight they killed two men, hauling telegraph poles, and took their trains.

It is thought the same Indians were seen from this place to-day.

The troops in this country are insufficient to protect life and property.

Delays on the Pennsylvania Railroads.

HARRISBURGH, Friday, Jan. 18.

For thirty-six hours there has been great detention on the railroads. The greatest difficulty is on the Pennsylvania Central Road, on the Pittsburgh division, west of the Alleghanies. The train which left Pittsburgh at 11 on Thursday morning arrived to-day at noon.

On the Philadelphia division the difficulties are mainly between Downington and Philadelphia, the drifts being from one to five feet deep. The train which left Philadelphia at 11 o'clock last night was snowed up, and did not arrive until to-day at noon. The train from New-York, which should have been here at 3 this morning, arrived here at 7 this evening, and no other train has come through.

On the Cumberland Valley Road there has been only one train to-day, and that was over six hours late. The freight trains on the Pennsylvania Central Road were all taken off. The heavy engines, sometimes five or six attached together, were used to clear the track of the snow. Such detention by drifts has not occurred for seven years; but to-night all trains are again running regularly.

There was comparatively little snow fell during the detention, but the wind being very high, drifted it into cuts and other places.

Arrest of an Indiana Murderer in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Friday, Jan. 18.

Chauncey V. Page, the murderer of the family at Valparaiso, Ind., on Monday night, was arrested in this city on Thursday. He arrived here on Wednesday morning and stopped at the City Hotel, where he registered himself as C. V. Page, Dyer Station. He kept very quiet during the day, but on Thursday morning he went down to the Central Depot, where he was recognized by the Superintendent of Police, and arrested. When interrogated with regard to his crime, he said: "For God's sake say nothing about it." Last night he was taken to Valparaiso, and delivered to the authorities, and this morning the fact of his arrest was first made public, the Police having kept it secret for fear the people would lynch him.

Fire in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Jan. 18.

The Pacific Distillery of this city was destroyed by fire this morning; loss $10,000.

LOUISIANA.

Condition and Prospects of the Crops—Slavery and its Influence—Growth of Free Sentiment—Church Differences—Alleged Outrages on Negroes.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1867.

The memorable words of Mr. LINCOLN, in his second inaugural, must be fresh in the memory of the public: "Yet, if God wills that it [the war] continue till all the wealth piled by the bondsman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn by the sword—as was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said, that the judgments of the Lord are righteous altogether." These grave utterances are receiving a special emphasis from the planting experience of the South during the past year. It has, for the most part, been a year of disaster. The crops have been small, in some places total failures. The planters, in numerous cases, find themselves reduced to great straits, having worked an advanced capital which they are unable to return, and having no means for the cultivation of their estates the coming year; while in some States, particularly Alabama, Georgia and the Carolinas, starvation is staring the people in the face. Already heart-rending appeals are made to Northern sympathy and liberality. The planters, staking everything upon cotton, neglected to plant corn, and the "king" having failed them, they have little to buy corn with, which is also commanding high prices. Of course, there are exceptions, especially on the sugar plantations, but we speak of the country at large. Instead of the average crop of one bale of cotton to the acre, we have one-half or one-quarter of a bale, and even far less. Some plantations have yielded one bale to forty-one, seventy-five, and even one hundred acres respectively. Late planting, poor seed, rains, overflows and worms have combined together to sadden the heart of the Southern husbandman. In Washington County, Mississippi, the average crop is one bale to four acres. Never were the business prospects here more gloomy than now. Northern capital has made large advances, but comes out of the field with little disposition for further ventures. Surely, this people are sore stricken.

INFLUENCE OF SLAVERY.

The demoralizing influence of Slavery is showing itself in many ways. In speaking of this, we are reminded of the terrible words which thirty-four years ago were wrung from Southern Christians. We refer to a document published in 1833 by the Presbyterian Synod of South Carolina and Georgia, as follows: "We make our appeal to universal experience. We are chained to a putrid carcase (Slavery.) It sickens and destroys us. We have a millstone about the necks of our society to sink us deep in the sea of vice. Our children are corrupting from their infancy, nor can we prevent it. Nor is the influence confined to mere childhood. If that were all it would be tremendous. But it follows us into youth, manhood and old age. In all our intercourse with them (the slaves) we are undergoing a process of intellectual and moral deterioration, and it requires almost superhuman efforts to maintain a high standing, either for intelligence or piety." Surely no Northern hand ever painted Slavery in darker hues. Why should the South regret the abolition of a system, according to their own confession, so tremendously evil?

GROWTH OF FREE SENTIMENT.

We are glad to record the testimony of two lawyers of this city, one of them Mr. DUFOUR, a Creole gentleman, as indicating the progress of free sentiments. It was in the case of a suit before the Supreme Court of the State, to recover the amount of certain notes which were given as part of the purchase price of a certain plantation and slaves, who, in the act of sale, were warranted "slaves for life." Mr. DAY, as attorney for the appellee, based his defence on two grounds, the failure of the warranty, and the present non-existence of a law to authorize a recovery for the price of slaves. The slaves in this case were warranted for life, but Slavery has perished. In his argument on the second point occurs the following passage: "It must be admitted that pure ethics, refined reason, and an enlightened understanding unclouded by custom, uninfluenced by interest, prejudice or passion, beautify the doctrine of the civilized world, that there is no right of property in man. All know that Slavery had its origin in wrong and violence. All know that it was maintained by force." Mr. DUFOUR, counselor for the appellee, submitted a supplemental brief, which says: "The prohibition of Slavery is not an act of forced expropriation; it is the proclamation of a preëxisting right. The whole matter, although it has grown into an institution of stupendous magnitude, rested upon tradition. The original titles to slaves had no foundation in law. The African trade was only tolerated, and the Slavery which naturally sprang from it had, *ex necessitate*, to be regulated and worked into a system. The legislation which ensued was neither founded in reason, nor truth, nor justice. The very founders of Slavery admit it as a child of violence, a deed without a reason, an offence against nature. Freedom was a preëxisting right; Slavery a violation of this right. Titles to slaves were vitiated *ab initio*. But the immutable laws of nature were against them; it was in the destiny of things that the preëxisting right be one day reasserted." At least two of the Judges on the bench, staunch Union men, were not unwilling to hear such unwholesome language—Judges HOWELL and TALIAFERO, both of Southern birth; and we have not heard that the gentlemen who spoke so sensibly have been arraigned as Abolitionists. In what may be termed Southern pulpits such language would not be allowed as yet; but in pulpits with Northern pastors, as in the new Congregational Church and the Methodist Church of the Methodist Episcopal Church North, the utmost liberty is taken. A free Gospel may be preached in New-Orleans in certain pulpits.

A VARIETY OF PRAYERS.

As an index of the spirit of the two wings of the army ecclesiastical, we may mention the prayers offered on behalf of Congress, on a late Sunday, by two Methodist ministers. The pastor of the Church North prayed that Congress might be free from cowardice; the pastor of the Church South, that Congress might act with moderation! A third pastor, a Southern Baptist, prayed that the Lord would bless the President's righteous efforts to bring peace to the country. Thus the pulpit pretty generally reflects the prevailing sentiment. There was a time, however, in the history of the First Presbyterian Church of this city, of which Dr. PALMER is now pastor, when the then pastor, Dr. JOEL PARKER, was forced from his post because of his utterance of unwelcome sentiments on the subject of Slavery. The pew rebelled against the pulpit, and carried the day; since which time the cause of universal freedom has never had its advocate in that church, but rather the right of the white man to enslave the black man, as divinely doomed by an inferior nature to perpetual bondage. But a better day has dawned. The Southern Bible Society is engaging in the work of Bible distribution among the destitute of this city, without respect to color, employing white and black colporteurs. Many planters encourage education. In Texas, the white Baptists are laying the foundation of a colored University, and are moving to raise $100,000 for the object. Many Southern ladies are teachers in colored schools.

LOYALTY, SUCH AS IT IS.

But, on the other hand, Judge DURELL of the United States District Court of Louisiana, stated lately that the Civil Rights Bill could not be enforced in this State. Is this the boasted loyalty of Louisiana to the Government? Or does Congress only "hang on the verge?" But why then petition that pendulous body to repair the Mississippi levees, and why entertain so eagerly Congressional excursionists? It strikes us that law-makers could be more honored by obedience to their laws than by rich dinners.

The Constitutional Amendment, too, is spurned by the South. For what reason? The one which is made most prominent is the article disfranchising leading rebels. But in fact, as is well known to those who are best acquainted with the secret feelings of leading men, the main objection is the clause which proscribes the rebel debt. This touches the pockets of the holders of Confederate bonds, which it is hoped may yet be redeemable. That this hope is cherished the country may be well assured.

CASE FOR INVESTIGATION.

Let me mention a case for the Investigating Committee. A colored man has just made an affidavit before Judge SHANNON, United States Commissioner, to the effect that, on the morning of July 30, the day of the riot, a policeman came up to him, while he was selling watermelons at his house, and drew a revolver upon him, telling him at the same time not to move out of the door; that he said to another policeman, whom he called: "Here is a nigger," and then ordered him to "fall into the ranks," that he might take him to the Parish Prison, with some other colored prisoners. In answer to his remonstrances the officer told him to "shut up," and then struck him across the back with a double-barreled shot-gun. They then started, and when they had gone a little way, they met some more negroes, and one policeman said to the other: "Let's kill these 'niggers,' and go and get others." The two officers then shot at him and wounded him in the breast, hip and back, so that he fell down. When he saw one of the men coming at him as if to strike him, he sprang up and ran a little way, when a third officer threatened to shoot him if he did not stop. Some white men now interfered and begged the officers to let him off, which they refused to do. Another white man now rushed out of his house on the street with a pistol in his hand, and asked the policemen if any help was wanted, at the same time saying: "How many 'niggers' have you shot to-day?" One of the officers replied: "Not any." He said: "we have had orders to shoot every 'nigger' we saw."

The Investigating Committee, while here, certainly improved their time, laboring incessantly about eleven days from 8 o'clock in the morning till 10 at night, each day. The Congressional Party also improved their time, laboring with equal diligence during their shorter stay, to make the most of the good things which the city fathers set before them. We have some curiosity to see whether their respective reports will agree.

ALPHA.

TENNESSEE.

Internal Improvements and the Recuperation of East Tennessee—New Railroads—Inducements to Mechanics, Contractors and Laborers—Emigration—New Comers Investing in Farming Lands—Political Prospects—The Coming Elections for Governor and Congress.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KNOXVILLE, Thursday, Jan. 17, 1867.

One of the most encouraging proofs of the recuperation of this State is the perfect system of internal improvements projected and now in such an advanced stage of completion. For many years East Tennessee was isolated from the country surrounding contiguous to its boundaries and practically cut off from commercial intercourse with the adjoining States. The rock-ribbed hills towering to the heavens, bounded the lands capable of cultivation and limited the intercourse of the produce to but few markets. It has not been many years since the traveler from the Mississippi to the nation's capital passed up through this great Virginia valley on horseback or by private carriage. It is within the recollection of a majority of our people when ANDREW JACKSON made his trips from the Hermitage through this valley on horseback; and many are the anecdotes almost traditions, already, concerning his journeys, now told by the inn-keepers on the great national thoroughfare. The great Southern mail route from New-York to New-Orleans was the first means of communication opened to these people. This gave them an outlet to the seaboard and to the Cotton States, willing and heavy consumers of our cereals and pork. This great artery sent the life-blood to many remote coves and valleys, but the facilities for bringing the heavy and cumbersome crops to market are yet limited. Ridges and spurs from the Cumberland on the north and the Smoky Mountains on the south, traverse the country and make the transportation of grains and merchandise a tedious and expensive task. The rich valleys and river bottoms yield vast quantities of rich yellow corn, but heretofore it has been almost impracticable to bring it to market. The farmer was therefore obliged to divide his labor and raise stock to consume his grain and give him an income. This was attended with risk, and multiplied his labors. It was this division of labor, this double duty of the husbandman, that made East Tennessee the "smoke-house and granary of the South." The war, with its desolation, has left its marks on the roads and bridges. The storms of Winter, the floods of Spring, and the showers of Summer have furrowed the roads and swept away bridges, until transportation by wagons over the mountains and ridges has become absolutely impracticable. The most active and enterprising people could not recover rapidly under such circumstances. Fenceless fields, dismantled houses and roofless granaries first demanded attention. Two Summers have passed and mile after mile of new fencing incloses newly seeded fields, repaired and ornamented homes have risen from blackened walls and heaps of ashes, and stout and fresh hewn log granaries, roofed and locked, are groaning with ripened corn and well cured hay and oats. These results, brought forth in due time, speak well for the thrift and energy of our mountain people, and are indicative of confidence and strong hope in the peace and permanency of our national health and prosperity. From comfortable homes and well-filled granaries, the people go out to repair that part of the desolation that affects more directly the public welfare. Bridges and roads are being repaired, turnpike companies have been chartered, and improvements of this class are heartily encouraged. These are some of the results of individual enterprise and thrift. If we look to the great internal improvements, more particularly in the hands and under control of the State, we find a marked evidence of *State pride* and a new and more laudable manifestation of State Rights. Some of the most important railroad enterprises in the United States—enterprises which must have great influence in making the commercial and financial interests of the North and South alike—are now far advanced and nearing completion. The great Southern Railroad already referred to gives us an outlet to the East and South, but we need a more direct connection with the great Ohio Valley and the populous and wealthy Northwest on the one hand, and with the sea-coast and rich cotton-fields of the Southeast on the other hand. The former connection we gain by the Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad, now being vigorously pushed forward under President MCGHEE, and reaching out to the wealthy and important cities of the Ohio Valley—Cincinnati and Louisville. This road has been projected for many years, and traverses the inexhaustible coal and iron fields of the Cumberland Valley and Mountains. This metaliferous range, beginning at Southwestern Virginia and running to North Alabama, has been one of the hidden resources of wealth that must soon yield its treasures to add more riches to the great industrial interests of the nation. This road has been built so far almost entirely by State aid, and has sufficient appropriations to insure its speedy completion. This road will be met at the State line by the branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, which, with the Kentucky Central, gives East Tennessee a direct connection with the Ohio.

To the south we are building the Knoxville and Charleston Railroad, which is practically a continuation of the Kingston and Knoxville Railroad, and a part of the great trunk line from Cincinnati to Charleston projected many years ago. This road brings tribute to Knoxville the rich bottom lands of Little Tennessee and the mineral wealth of the Smoky Mountain, supposed by many to have hidden beneath its rough exterior copper and zinc in great abundance. This road is a favorite project of the City of Charleston and of the State of South Carolina, and has already absorbed very heavy appropriations, and is partly completed. It will be running before many months to the foot of the North Carolina Mountains, and will be a great advantage to the heavy corn growers of our southern counties. To the east of us, some fifty miles, from the town of Morristown, there is being built another very important road, which is, in fact, a rival road to the one just mentioned, toward the South Atlantic seacoast. This road, crossing the French Broad about ten miles south of Morristown, strikes the rich bottoms of that river, and by the way of Newport and Paintrock, reaches toward North Carolina. The latter State has given liberally to this road and will aid its completion. These three roads will very materially add to the wealth of East Tennesse, and will make accessible some of the richest farming lands in the country heretofore inaccessible and of comparatively little value. With these internal communications, though walled about with grand and solid mountains, this section of the State must recuperate very rapidly from the fearful ruin visited upon her by the armies of both sections, and in truth must begin a new career. Her people have tilled the soil with their own hands and have none of the disadvantages of the freedmen's labor to contend with. Very much of the best grazing land in the State is now in the market begging sale at sacrificing prices. The heavy land owners have been driven South, and their lands are now being sold at the greatest disadvantage. Some shrewd men are taking advantage of their misfortunes, and buying up large tracts of land. A nephew of Lord NAPIER, from England, has bought a large tract, containing thousands of acres, in Cocke County, on the French Broad, and will commence raising stock on a heavy scale. Other men—some from the East, some from the West, and some from Europe—have made extensive purchases, all with the intention of farming the land. Many more have expressed a desire to come, but have been deterred from fear of personal safety. While it is a lamentable fact that there have been gross outrages perpetrated and stand unredressed, yet these are occurrences that I think have ended forever, and are the dangers to which returned rebels are subjected, but not those who have not taken an active part in the wrongs and bitter persecutions that were inflicted under the Richmond dynasty.

There is no part of the United States that now presents so many inducements to competent mechanics, and [illegible] farmers and laborers. There is but one contractor here, and he monopolizes the bridge building in East Tennessee. There are now some half dozen bridges to be put under contracts, which will vary in cost from $50,000 downwards. There is a tunnel of 1,250 feet on the Knoxville and Kentucky Railroad to be put under contract before Spring, and no one here competent to contract for it. There is a vast amount of masonry work to be done on all these railroads now building, and but few men to contract for the work. There are thousands of ties and miles of grading to be put under contract, and yet the contractors are few. I invite the attention particularly of mechanics and contractors to this information. They will find in the officers of these roads competent and fair men, who will give them justice, without any reference to their nativity or political proclivities.

I have given much space to this system of internal improvement now in progress that those who have looked to East Tennessee with any interest may know of her condition, and that the many thousands in the populous East who are looking Westward and Southward for new homes may not overlook the splendid climate, the unsurpassed mineral wealth, water power and other natural advantages which this section of Tennessee offers, and more particularly to call their attention to the proofs of our healthy and rapid recuperation, and of the thrift and prosperity before us.

Gov. BROWNLOW and the Legislature of the State deserve great credit for their liberality and the spirit of improvement they have thus manifested.

POLITICAL NEWS.

The several counties are electing delegates and making extensive preparations for the coming Radical State Convention, to be held on the 22d of February next, at Nashville. The Convention will be a large one, and so far as the choice of a candidate for Governor is concerned, promises to be unanimous. Gov. BROWNLOW will be beyond a doubt renominated. He is and has been the recognized leader of his party, and from the result of their manipulations, he has shown himself master of the situation. They act at his bidding, and he has no reason to complain. He will rally to the opposition all the rebels who can vote, and all who style themselves Conservatives. He has been bold and relentless in his policy, and whenever the canvass begins, it will be bitter and exciting. If the Legislature agree with the Governor, they will probably enfranchise the blacks, and this, with the rigid enforcement of the Franchise Law will insure the triumph of their party. This will only tend to make the election more exciting, and I think it not unlikely that if Gov. BROWNLOW is reëlected through such means, an attempt will be made, by a vote of the people of the State, to reorganize a new State Government, and place in the Chair of State a Johnson man. These are only conjectures, but are predicted on good grounds. As these things are developed, it will make Tennessee the battle-ground of the coming elections; for certain it is that if Congress is consistent, they will be forced to stand by and uphold the present State Government. And further than this—this State will be the first to bring before its citizens the question of negro suffrage and to secure that, a large portion of the next Congress is substantially pledged and to the party advocating it they would give their support. In this view of the case the coming elections in this State are of vital interest to the people of the whole country, and must prove very exciting and bitter. Judge BRIEN, of Nashville; Gens. S. P. CARTER and A. A. KYLE and Col. JNO. NETHERLAND, of East Tennessee, are spoken of as candidates of the opposition. These men were Union men during the war, and some of them are recognized as men of superior ability and integrity. They will be supported of course by the Secessionists and will naturally carry with them in the estimation of the Northern people much of the stigma attaching to that party.

The Congressional candidates in East Tennessee will be Judge R. R. BUTLER for the Brownlow Party in the First District, now represented by Col. U. G. TAYLOR, who styles himself a Johnson man. Col. TAYLOR will probably be BUTLER's opponent. He is BUTLER's superior in point of ability, but his chances of success are not very good.

In the Second District Hon. HORACE MAYNARD will be a candidate for renomination before his party, and will be opposed by Gen. JOSEPH COOPER, who won some distinction in the Union army. MAYNARD defeated Gen. COOPER for the nomination at the last election, and will probably succeed at the coming election, though the contest will be close. No one has been named particularly as the nominee of the Johnson Party. If the question of negro suffrage is not in issue the Radical candidate will probably be elected. The mountain counties, strongly Union, would probably be staggered at the suffrage question, as they have an unaccountable prejudice against the blacks.

This State question of franchise—both as to disfranchising the rebels and as to enfranchising the blacks—will have some influence in dividing the Congress party in Tennessee; but, in the main, the coming contest will shape itself between the friends of Congress and of the President.

If the Legislature should materially change these issues, the contest will be between those who were loyal and those who were disloyal. In either event the contest will be very bitter and uninviting.

OMEGA.

The Ore Districts in the Eastern Part of Tennessee—Early Discoveries—The Works at Ducktown.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Supposing that some accurate and reliable information of the mineral wealth in any part of the United States, may be acceptable to your readers, I propose to give you, from time to time, short descriptions of the principal mining districts in the Southern States, with which I became more or less acquainted—commencing here with the well-known copper mines of Ducktown, in the south-eastern part of Tennessee.

East Tennessee, or that part of the State lying east of the Cumberland Mountains, is famous for its salubrious climate and picturesque sceneries, and possesses equally great agricultural and mineral wealth, of which may be enumerated almost every element essential to the economics of American life. Iron ores, found under the most favorable associations, abound in limonite, harmatite and magnetic ores, scattered in inexhaustible profuseness; the great Appalachian Coalfield covers over 4,000 square miles, with a variety of semi-bituminous coals; we find the carbonates and silicates of zinc, and various lead ores, while marbles of a beautiful color and texture abound in several counties.

The copper mines, which are the object of this short description, have always been considered the most important repositories of copper ore developed east of the Rocky Mountains, excepting the Lake Superior District, and so far as economical results at the present time are concerned, they are certainly ahead of all other copper mines.

The first discoveries of copper ore in Ducktown and its vicinity were made nearly twenty years ago, but the mines were properly opened only in 1851, and ever since that time many of our leading capitalists and men of enterprise were more or less connected with these mines. In spite of the abundance of excellent ores, the first organized companies were far from reaping the full benefit which the natural wealth, used to the best advantage, should have awarded. There were many difficulties which had to be overcome; considerable sums had to be expended to build roads, in order to facilitate and cheapen the transport of ore to Cleveland, full forty miles distant from the mines; yet with all these improvements the cost of transport for the ore consumed in many cases nearly all the profits. Under these circumstances, it was very natural that the propriety to smelt and reduce the ores previous to their shipment should have been suggested; but it was only after several years that suitable smelt works were erected, and the products of the furnaces shipped to the markets in Baltimore and New-York. However far this step was in the right direction, it was still insufficient. It was urged by competent men that the copper ought to be refined on the spot; but little confidence was placed in their arguments until trials were made, which proved that, owing to the absence of either arsenic or antimony in the ore, a metal of superior quality would be produced. It may be justly said that during all this period an apprenticeship had been gone through, which had cost the different companies large capitals; but the experience acquired in the technical and economical management was of the most important character, and formed undoubtedly the basis for the now so successful operations of the Union Consolidated Company, which owns the largest territory, and evidently some of the most valuable properties, in the district.

During the latter part of the war all operations were suspended, and have been recommenced only since about eighteen months, of course, with all the difficulties which an exhausted country presents. Thanks to the energy and ability of the present managers, the work goes increasingly on, and the large amount of ingot copper which since then has been shipped to New-York, for account of the above-named Company, is very satisfactory, and must be highly profitable. It will hardly be necessary to describe the geological or more scientific part, which, I believe, has been ably set forth in a report by the American Bureau of Mines on the property of the Union Consolidated Mining Company, showing conclusively [illegible] developed particularly in the East Tennessee mine, where alone, according to the report, over [illegible] of copper pyrites are exposed to view, in the underground workings in the mine, while the Company has at the present time over 400 tons of this copper in the ore already mined and in preparation for the smelting works.

One fact deserves especially to be mentioned. The report alluded to shows positively that the pound of ingot copper is produced cheaper and in better quality than this is done in the smelting-works at Baltimore. While at the latter place some seventeen to nineteen cents is paid per pound for copper in the ore, before anything is done in the way of reducing the same, the mines and smelting-works at Ducktown produce the pound, delivered in New-York, at about sixteen and a half cents; and it is calculated that it can be produced at yet a cheaper rate whenever the railway between the mines and Cleveland is completed.

This advantage, combined with the great quantity which can be produced, amounting to more than one hundred tons per month, and far more after the completion of important improvements, is well worth the attention of all those interested in the copper trade, inasmuch as it must, sooner or later, influence the ore and metal markets considerably. It is hardly possible to illustrate the great masses of ores in these mines better than by remarking that from the minewater alone some sixty or more tons of copper are produced per annum by precipitation.

The principal smelting-works in Ducktown are constructed on a more rational and economic system than those in Baltimore, and are a credit to the managers; with the completion of the railway they will be probably enlarged, and it is intended to connect with them the manufacture of sulphuric acid, and of blue vitriol and copperas.

The most important question for the future and permanent prosperity of these lines is, the construction of the already-mentioned railroad to Cleveland, probably followed by another link connecting Ashville, N. C., with Ducktown, and thereby completing an air-line between Wilmington and the Mississippi at Memphis.

As the State aid has been granted, and the mining companies exert themselves to accomplish this desirable work, it is quite probable that the grading can soon be commenced, and the road be put in operation before two years.

The principal mining companies in Ducktown, which are at work at the present time, are the Union Consolidated Mining Company of this city, the Burra-Burra and the Polk County Mining Companies, both of New-Orleans, the first-named owning most of the mines in the district.

Yours, AGRICOLA.

The Law of the State in Regard to Confederate Money—Legal Existence of the Rebel Government Denied.

From the Nashville Union.

The case of THORNBURGH *vs.* HARRIS, decided by our Supreme Court at the last term held at Knoxville, is a very important one, as it covers the whole ground in relation to contracts based upon Confederate money. The suit was commenced before a Justice of the Peace upon a note for $100, given for a loan in Confederate money. On a trial of the case in the Circuit Court, to which it had been appealed, the Judge charged the Jury that, "if the plaintiff in error borrowed Confederate Treasury notes, knowing at the time what he was getting, he would be liable for the value, and the defendant in error was entitled to recover to that extent."

This, the Supreme Court held, was not the law, and reversed the case upon that and the general ground. The decision reviews with much care the authorities on both sides of the question, and decides, firmly and unequivocally, that no contract based upon Confederate money will be carried out, or aided to be executed by the Courts of the country. That the contract in question, being based upon a consideration not only against public policy, but issued and circulated in direct violation of the highest law of the land, is absolutely null and void. They take judicial knowledge of the attempts to break up the National Government, and the establishment, for a time, of a so-called Confederate government, as a part of the history of the country. They go still further, and declare that as this money was issued by the pretended Government, for the purpose of enabling it to carry on a war against the Government of the United States, in the treasonable attempt to subvert its authority, and that although persons who did not assist directly in the military contest might have received, paid out, and contracted upon these notes as a matter of necessity, they being in the Confederate lines at the time, yet, that the circulation of the same was in direct violation of the supreme law and aided to that extent in carrying out the rebellion, and that the subsequent contract by the parties could not be separated from the original act of treason in issuing them, for the reason that "the illegality consisted not only in issuing and putting into circulation a currency, the object of which was to aid the enemies of the Government, but every individual into whose hands the note passed knew the object and purposes for which they were issued, by receiving them as a circulating medium, and in passing them he was doing an illegal act, and to that extent gave aid and comfort to the enemies of the Government, and was not disconnected with the original purpose of issuing them."

This decision at once settles the law in relation to almost every conceivable transaction based upon Confederate money, and repudiates the idea of any validity attaching to them whatever. It is true the Court holds to the doctrine which it had previously established in a case not yet reported: "Where the contract, the basis of which was Confederate Treasury notes, had been executed, and the rights of the parties voluntarily settled, for the quiet and repose of society, the Court would not disturb it."

The assumption that the Confederate was a *de facto* Government, is emphatically denied, and the question is ably disposed of by a reference to the law and the facts. Although we can scarcely conceive how these questions can be decided any other way by any State Court, without ignoring the Constitution of the United States and the authorities of the Government, yet it is a source of pride to know that our Supreme Court has come up to the full measure of loyalty in settling the law as applied to them.

A Feud of Twenty Years Ended—Fourteen Men Killed During the Time—A Chapter of Tragedies.

From the Louisville Journal, Jan. 15.

A correspondent at Elizabethtown, Carter County, Tennessee, gives us the particulars of a terrible feud that has been raging for twenty years between two families of that county, and which was brought to an end by the bloody deaths of the sole surviving males of the warring tribes, in the streets of Elizabethtown, on the evening of the 5th inst. The history of the affair, as detailed by our correspondent, is as follows:

In the Fall of 1846 a family named JOHNSTONE removed from the neighboring county of Wautauga, North Carolina, into Carter County, East Tennessee, and settled down in the neighborhood of another family named ROGERS. JOHNSTONE, who appeared to be an energetic, industrious man, immediately went to work at clearing up a little farm. He felled trees, grubbed up undergrowth, burned stumps and split rails to fence in the ground he reclaimed from the wilderness. In this labor he was assisted by two sons—both were lads. While the three were engaged in erecting fencing about their patch of land, ROGERS rode up to where they were at work one day and laid claim to a pile of rails, about a dozen in number. This claim JOHNSTONE disputed, and finally, on ROGERS applying to him the epithets of "liar" and "thief," the North Carolinian pulled him from his horse, and administered to him a severe chastisement with his fists. ROGERS went off vowing vengeance, and in the course of an hour returned to the spot armed with a rifle, the contents of which he discharged into the body of JOHNSTONE, producing fatal consequences. ROGERS, who was a man of some wealth for those primitive times, and was possessed of considerable influence among his rough, unlettered neighbors, was acquitted of the charge of murder by an examining justice. This was the beginning of the terrible vendetta that has run through the years that followed, cutting down the males of the two families in the pride of their strength and manhood.

The two Johnstone lads vowed vengeance upon the murderer of their parent, and one of them, JAMES, worked night and day, with but one object in view—to accumulate the means to purchase a rifle. At length he became the owner of one, and one Sabbath morning, with his gun upon his shoulder, he approached the house of ROGERS. The latter was sitting upon his porch, and as he saw young JOHNSTONE approaching, probably divining his intention, arose hastily and started toward the rack where his own gun was suspended. But the avenger of blood was upon his path, and ere he could reach his weapon he fell upon the floor a corpse, his heart pierced by the bullet of his foe. ROGERS left behind him a young wife and three children, one of whom was a boy. Among the rough backwoodsmen of Carter County young JOHNSTONE's crime was looked upon with satisfaction, if not favor, the Indian law of retaliation being looked upon by them as the very cream of justice. Afterward JOHNSTONE married, and as the years passed by he became surrounded by an interesting and numerous progeny.

The boy WILLIAM ROGERS in the meantime had almost reached manhood's estate, when one morning, without divulging his intention to his mother or sisters, he left the house with his father's rifle upon his shoulder, as if he were going out to hunt, and in less than an hour a grief-stricken mother and children were weeping over the corpse of a slain husband and father. Young ROGERS, in his turn, had become an avenger, and THOMAS JOHNSTONE fell beneath his hand.

In time the memories of these three murders died away, and those who were children then grew up to men and women. WILLIAM ROGERS had taken to himself a wife, and became the head of a growing family. One morning he rode into Elizabethtown, and as he did not return that night—a circumstance that had never occurred before—his wife became very uneasy, and in the morning induced her brother to start to town in search of her missing husband. About three miles from the house he came upon the body of his brother-in-law, lying in the road, stiff and cold in death. His brain had been pierced by a rifle ball. Although his murderer was never discovered, yet the community quietly accepted the belief that HENRY JOHNSTONE, a son of THOMAS, who was slain by ROGERS, was the perpetrator of the deed. Some years afterward, in a drunken moment, in Elizabethtown, this young man acknowledged he had [illegible] his reason that the [illegible] JOHNSTONE was a young man, and only a few months before the murder he had married to a young girl in the neighborhood.

Again the chart of time was unrolled, and at least two years had been added to the past when a young lad, a son of the murdered ROGERS, engaged in an altercation in the yard of the Court-house at Elizabethtown with JOHNSTONE, who was then a middle-aged man, and inflicted such wounds upon him with a knife that he died on the following morning.

Thus it went on for years, now a JOHNSTONE falling by the hands of a ROGERS, and then a ROGERS falling beneath the avenging hand of a JOHNSTONE, until the war intervened, and for a time, at least, the terrible feud appeared to have ended. The cessation of hostilities brought the survivors of the warring families back to Carter County. These survivors consisted of RANDALL ROGERS and ROBERT JOHNSTONE, both battle-scarred veterans, and both unmarried men. On the evening of the 5th inst. these two men met in a grocery at Elizabethtown, and soon became engaged in an altercation. Bystanders interfered, and for an hour or two a collision was averted. They were separated by friends and taken off in opposite directions. This occurred about noon. About 3 o'clock, as ROGERS was going up the street he saw JOHNSTONE coming down. As they neared each other, they drew their revolvers and commenced simultaneously firing upon each other, continuing to advance as they fired. Finally, and when about four feet distance from JOHNSTONE, ROGERS sank to the pavement, and as he lay, the last act of his life was to fire the last charge in his pistol into the abdomen of JOHNSTONE, whose last bullet, fired at the same instant, penetrated his antagonist's brain, causing instant death. JOHNSTONE reeled and fell across the body of his foe, and when bystanders rushed to where they lay, he, too, had passed beyond all reach of mortal aid. Almost at the same instant of time, their two blood-guilty souls had gone to join the gory ghosts of their ancestors. Thus ended a feud that has existed for twenty years, in the course of which fourteen men have died violent deaths.

TEXAS.

The Conflict of Civil Authority—Gen. Heintzelman on His Guard—Judge Baldwin's Opinion.

From Flake's Galveston Bulletin.

Some days since a *capias* was served on Major-Gen. HEINTZELMAN, by order of the Sheriff of Guadaloupe County, charging him with the commission of some offence against the laws of the State of Texas, committed by a subordinate officer, acting under his (HEINTZELMAN's) orders, who had received his orders from superior authority.

Gen. HEINTZELMAN refused to comply with the "summons to appear," &c., and indorsed on it the following:

HEADQUARTERS POST OF GALVESTON,
Dec. 22, 1866.

The accompanying papers will show my agency in this transaction. I am here on duty by military authority, and cannot obey this summons without orders from superior authority.

(Signed) S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Colonel Seventeenth Infantry and Brevet-Major-General U. S. A.

The papers were submitted to Judge BALDWIN, the United States District-Attorney, in the following letter, to which a synopsis of his reply is attached:

GALAESTON, Texas, Dec. 26, 1866.

Judge D. J. Baldwin, United States District-Attorney, Houston, Texas:

MY DEAR SIR: A few days since I was served with a *capias* from Seguin, Guadaloupe County, Texas, issued by Judge IRELAND, notoriously disloyal. I replied by furnishing the orders under which I acted, and the letter of my Adjutant-General, inclosing it to the Agent of the Freedmen's Bureau at Seguin. (Copies inclosed.) He has been indicted for theft for acts committed by another under that order. Neither he nor I went to Seguin.

The present disturbed condition of the country will not admit of my leaving my post.

I would not deem my life safe in the hands of the Texan authorities, as I know two individuals who were recently taken from the jail in Belton, Bell County, Texas, by a mob, and put to death. There is a strong feeling against all officers who have been in any way instrumental in sustaining the United States laws, particularly those connected with the Freedmen's Bureau.

The evident object of this process is to annoy and oppress me for performing my duty and through me to throw discredit upon the United States authorities in this State.

I remain, truly yours,
(Signed) S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Brevet Major-General.

SYNOPSIS OF JUDGE BALDWIN'S OPINION.

Had the State authorities been obedient to the laws of the land, as expounded by the Supreme Court of the United States in its unanimous opinion, delivered by Chief-Justice TANEY in the case of Ableman *vs.* Booth, (reported in 21 Howard, at page 523,) they never could have attempted so grave an offence against the majesty of the laws of the United States, as to have imprisoned one officer and attempted the imprisonment of others while in the discharge of sworn and imperative national and official duties.

I will quote a few passages from the opinion of Chief-Justice TANEY. He says "questions of this kind must always depend upon the Constitution of the United States, and not of a State.

We do not question the authority of a State or Judge authorized by the laws of the State to issue the writ of *habeas corpus*, to issue it in any case where the party is imprisoned within its territorial limits, provided it does appear, where the application is made, that the person imprisoned, is in custody under the authority of the United States. The Court or Judge has a right to inquire for what cause and by what authority the prisoner is confined within the territorial limits of the State. And it is the duty of the person having the custody of the prisoner, to make known by proper return, the authority by which he holds him in custody. This right to inquire, and the duty of the officer to make a return, grows out of the complex character of our Government, and the existence of two distinct sovereignties within the same territorial space, each of them restricted in its powers, and each of them in its sphere of action, prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, independent of the other. But after the return is made, and the State Judge, or Court Judiciary, apprised that the party is in custody, under the authority of the United States, they can go no further. They then know that he is within the dominion and jurisdiction of another Government, and that neither the writ of *habeas corpus*, nor any other process issued by State authority, can pass over the line of division between the two sovereignties. He is then within the dominion and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States. And although, as we have said, it is the duty of the person holding him to make known by proper return, the authority under which he detains him, it is at the same time imperatively his duty to obey the process of the United States, and refuse obedience to the mandates or process of any other Government.

And consequently it is his duty not to take the prisoner, or suffer him to be taken before a State Judge or Court upon a *habeas corpus* issued under State authority. No State Judge or Court, after they are judicially informed that the party is imprisoned under the authority of the United States, has any right to interfere with him, or to require him to be brought before them. And if the authority of a State, in the form of judicial process or otherwise, should attempt to control the Marshal or other authorized officer or agent of the United States, in any respect, in the custody of the prisoner, it would be his duty to resist it and to call to his aid any force that might be necessary to maintain the authority of law against illegal interference.

No judicial process, whatever form it may assume, can have any lawful authority outside the limits of the jurisdiction of the Court or Judge by whom it is issued, and an attempt to enforce it beyond those boundaries is nothing less than lawless violence."

The language used in this decision and the conclusion arrived at need no comment. The pith and moment of the case summed up is simply that an officer of the United States obeying the order of his superior, as in this instance, cannot be interfered with by State authorities.

The question as to the propriety of your proceedings is inquirable into only by the power that placed you here and bade you do that thing. As well might the President of the United States be dragged from a Cabinet Council on civil process for signing the death warrants of the conspirators, as for you to be carried away from your post on civil process for obeying your duty. If you have done wrong, the law points out a clear and potent remedy. The President and the whole War Department have never yet shirked their duty when complaints have been justly made. The Judge at Seguin should have laid his complaint before the President, and not have attempted to thwart and bring discredit upon the Government by an unlawful and ill-natured attempt to annoy and oppose a faithful officer who has proved his high character on the terrible fields of war. I think your conduct in the matter has been proper and becoming a heroic officer who loves his country and his country's laws.

ILLINOIS.

The State Legislature—Opening of a Railroad War in the House—The Stewart Case in Court—Gas—Colored Disability.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Jan. 12.

Our Legislature has fairly got under way, and has already disposed of the Constitutional Amendment by adopting it.

A dead set has been made against the railroads in the House. There seems to be a general determination that something should be done to rid the people of the freight extortions to which they are now subjected. It, however, looks as if the railroads have the Senate, judging from the composition of the Committee on Railroads. The canal question, too, engages much of the attention of the members from the Western part of the State. It would be passed with energy, but as the cost is estimated at $5,000,000 to complete the contemplated movement, I scarcely think it will pass. An effort will be made to induce Congress to take hold of the work, and I presume all that will be done this Winter will be to pass resolutions to this effect. Yet, so strong is the feeling among the agricultural representatives, that the extension of the present canal to the Mississippi may be ordered. But I think it is doubtful. The Southern members are rather slow to be convinced of the utility of any improvement which does not immediately benefit them.

Locally, there has been a case of *scan. mag.* before the courts, which has excited a good degree of interest, as the parties are among our "first families"—that is, one of them, at least, has money. The case—that of MRS. MARY L. STEWART, for a divorce—presents several curious features, and thus far "public opinion" is about equally divided. The case has been on several days, and will continue some time longer. The testimony for the defence is flatly contradictory to that of the prosecution thus far, and I infer a disagreement of the Jury as the result of the present trial.

Our citizens are making a movement in relation to gas. The Companies' charges are so exorbitant, and their manner of doing business so uncertain and overbearing, that the people have become disgusted, and are determined if possible to have authority given to the city to enter into the business on its own account. About two thousand of our principal citizens have already signed petitions to that effect, and the work is still going forward.

Our colored citizens are prosecuting their endeavor to have the legal disabilities removed from them in this State. They are sending in petitions, numerously signed, and it is anticipated that the Legislature will take some action in the premises. There are only about 20,000 colored people in the State, so that the number of voters created by the extension of the franchise would not be large.

The temperance organizations, particularly the "Sons of Temperance," are agitating for the passage of a "Permissive Bill," prohibitory in its character, yet with a clause allowing a majority of voters in any organized district to grant licenses. The idea is favorably received, and will be strongly backed in and out of the Legislature.

It appears to be generally conceded that the State Agricultural College, under the Congressional Land Grant, will be located at Urbana, Champaign County. That locality has offered lands and other property of the estimated value of $300,000. Jacksonville, in its corporate capacity, has voted $50,000 to secure it, and it is expected that other amounts will be made up by its wealthy citizens.

INDIANA.

MESSAGE OF GOV. MORTON.

Financial Condition of the State—National Affairs—The Constitutional Amendment—The Question of Suffrage.

The Message of Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, was delivered on Friday, the 11th inst. He states that though one of the staple crops has fallen short, causing loss and embarrassment to many, yet the people of the State have had great and almost unexampled prosperity. Agriculture has been prosperous, commerce has flourished, manufactures have been extended, public improvements of various kinds projected and successfully prosecuted. When we consider that the country has just emerged from a dreadful war in which the state bore a distinguished part, and suffered greatly in the loss of thousands of her best citizens, and the withdrawal from labor and business of many thousands more, her general prosperity and growth in population and wealth are as surprising as they are gratifying. The State debt is given as follows:

The public debt of the State outstanding in the hands of creditors to be provided for is as follows:

Five per cent. stocks	$3,829,936 33
Two and a half per cent. stocks	1,191,091 65
Total amounts of stocks	$5,021,027 98
War loan bonds	309,000 00
Vincennes University bonds	66,585 00
Total public debt	$5,396,612 98

The Auditor estimates that the State Debt Sinking Fund tax for 1866 will, on the 1st day of July next, furnish $900,000, and that enough can be drawn from the general fund in the treasury at that time and added to this amount to redeem all the outstanding two and a half per cent. stocks, which will leave outstanding in the hands of creditors to be provided for otherwise, $4,205,521 33.

The assets of the Sinking Fund, independent of State stocks and bonds, which, by the law of last Winter, are to be applied to the payment of the State debt, may be safely estimated at $1,000,000, of which amount $500,000 can be made available by the 1st of July, 1870, and which, if properly applied, would leave balance of the debt to be provided for and paid by taxation, $3,705,521 33, which it is estimated by the Auditor will be full accomplished at the present rate of taxation for that purpose by the 1st of July, 1870.

This shows the financial condition of the State to be better than at any former period in her history, and presents the gratifying prospect that by 1870 she will have taken up all her stocks and be out of debt, without adding to the taxes which have been already imposed.

Much attention is paid in the address to State matters. It is stated that for six years the State has been without a law apportioning Senators and Representatives in the several counties. During that time members of the General Assembly have been elected by common consent, and from necessity, upon the basis of the old law. While these elections are really without authority of law, but from necessity must be received as legal, the basis made by the old apportionment has, by lapse of time and changes of population, become grossly inequitable. The want of an adequate registry law is earnestly dwelt upon, it being notorious that under the present election laws men vote at places at which they do not reside, and often several times on the same day, at different places, and sometimes at the same place.

In relation to reconstruction and the Constitutional Amendment Gov. MORTON says:

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

The people of the North have not been animated by a spirit of resentment and revenge in their dealings with the South since the conclusion of the rebellion. On the contrary, they have earnestly hoped that the people of the South would kindly and sincerely accept the situation, and coöperate with them in the settlement of our national difficulties upon a permanent basis; and had the Southern people met them in this spirit, adjusted their constitutions and laws to the new order of things, rendered justice and given equal protection to all their citizens, confiscation, disfranchisement and punishment would scarcely have been demanded. When, upon the surrender of LEE's army, Gen. GRANT gave absolution to the Confederate officers and soldiers, upon the sole condition of not again bearing arms against the Republic, the nation acquiesced in his conduct almost without a murmur, and when all the rebel forces laid down their arms and the war was at an end, the misfortunes of the South, the fallen and prostrate condition of the people, inspired in the North feelings amounting almost to compassion and forgiveness. At that time the South declared full submission, asked for lenient terms, but claimed no rights and dictated no conditions. But since then the temper of her people seems to have undergone a radical change. They have passed from submission to defiance, and the mercy which was extended to them has been requited in bloody persecutions upon the Union men and negro population in their midst. Their course has had its natural and inevitable effect upon the public mind of the North, which is rapidly passing from mercy and forgiveness to the stern demands of justice and the exaction of the penalties for treason. The logic of events, against which the arguments of the statesman weigh not, molds the public mind and sweeps it on rapidly from conclusion to conclusion. The impossible of yesterday is the possible of to-day, and the radicalism of to-day becomes the Conservatism of to-morrow.

The patriotic and loyal members of Congress who voted for the "Winter Davis" bill in 1864, would stand aghast before it as a scheme of reconstruction in 1866. It was then thought the wisest thing to be done, but we can now see in the light of two years' experience how fatal it has been to the nation. It was manifest from the beginning that no scheme of reconstruction could be or ought to be accepted by the people of the North, which did not involve the equalizing of representation in Congress and the electoral college. The people of the North could not consent honorably to themselves, nor without a disregard to the principles of Republican Government, that those lately in rebellion should return to their places in the Government, and retain, in perpetuity, the right to represent four millions of colored people whom they deprive of all political rights, which should give to them in 1870 at least thirty votes in the electoral college and in the House of Representatives. Should the Southern States be permitted to return without the rectification of this great wrong, it would constitute a source of constantly increasing dissatisfaction in the North, would be regarded as an intolerable burden and would dangerously threaten the future peace of the country.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

I have received from the Secretary of State of the United States an official copy of a joint resolution passed by Congress at the late session, two-thirds of each House concurring, proposing to the States an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which I herewith submit for your consideration.

It establishes the great principle of national unity and citizenship, equality of representation, disability for treason, the good faith of the nation to her creditors, and guards the nation in future times against the corruptions of the rebel debt. It is of inestimable value to the country, and cannot be safely substituted by mere legislation which is liable to repeal or destruction at the hands of the Supreme Court.

The cardinal principles of reconstruction should be planted in the Constitution, whence they can be uprooted only by the same process by which they were established. No public measure was ever more fully discussed before the people, better understood by them, or received a more distinct and intelligent approval. I will enter into no argument in its behalf before this General Assembly. Every member of it understands it, and is prepared, I doubt not, to give his vote for or against, on the question of ratification. I venture, however, to recommend that you give to it your speedy consideration, and hope that its ratification will soon be published to the world as a declaration of the spirit and purpose of the people of Indiana.

But what if the Southern people reject the Amendment? But what if they continue this reign of terror, this flagrant disregard of liberty and life? Do they imagine that the North will recede, or that affairs will be allowed to remain as they are? These things are impossible. A quarter of a million of lives have been lost, billions of money wasted, the tears of the widow and orphan are flowing, the shrieks of the murdered freedmen are heard, Union men are flying for their lives, and now the blood of the nation is up and the cry for vengeance is abroad in the land. Let the people of the South flee from the wrath to come. Let them put away the perjured traitors who hurried them into rebellion, and now darken their counsels, and make haste to abandon their sins and accept the proffered terms.

The constitutional provision declaring that the United States shall guarantee to each State a republican form of Government was not intended to furnish merely a paper guaranty, but authorized the Government of the United States to interfere in a certain contingency, with the Government of a State. The guaranty is to be made by the United States, that is, by the Government of the United States, which is not the President or Congress, but both together, and must therefore be a legislative act.

The President could not establish a State Government and accept it finally as loyal and republican in its form, and legal and complete in its structure, without assuming that he is the Government of the United States, which would manifestly be absurd.

What the extent of this power is has never been settled by any precedent, and has not been defined by KENT, STORY, or any of our writers on constitutional law. It is a vast, undefined power, given to the United States to guard the States against revolution, anarchy or change to monrchical or aristocratic Government. If a State Government has been destroyed by rebellion the United States must set up or reëstablish a republican form of government. If a State Government should be converted into an aristocracy the United States must restore it to a republican form. How, or in what manner this shall be done, is not marked out by the Constitution, and must, therefore, as far as we can judge, depend upon the circumstances of each case.

The Government is armed with supervisory powers to keep the States in their orbits by maintaining within them republican Governments, and the measure of power must therefore be the extent of the means necessary to accomplish the purpose.

It is a well-recognized principle of constitutional law, that, where a duty is enjoined, all the powers necessary to the permanence of our duty are included.

Where a certain demand is made by the Constitution the means necessary to produce the result must be inferred, else the demand would be nugatory.

The only measure, therefore, we can give to this power is that it embraces whatever may be truly necessary to guarantee to each State a republican form of Government. If a State Government falls into anarchy, the United States must reëstablish it upon a republican basis, and must be held to have the right to employ whatever instrumentality are necessary for that purpose.

SUFFRAGE.

Ordinarily, and when the country is in a normal condition, the subject of suffrage is in the control absolutely of the several States, and has been so treated from the first formation of the Government, and may be regarded clearly as one of the reserved rights of the States. But if a State Government shall fall into anarchy, or be destroyed by rebellion, and it is found clearly and unmistakably that a new loyal one cannot be erected and successfully maintained without conferring upon a race or body of men the right of suffrage, to whom it has been denied by the laws of the State, it would clearly be within the power of Congress to confer it for that purpose, upon the principles that it can employ the means necessary to the performance of a required duty.

Not that Congress could make a Constitution for a State in which the right of suffrage should be fixed, but that it could call a convention to form a new Constitution and establish a new government, and prescribe the qualifications of those who should vote for the members of that convention and participate in the organization of the new Government.

The power which I claim for Congress is vast and dangerous, and should be exercised with deliberation and only in case of clear necessity, as it trenches directly upon the general theory and structure of the Government, yet it unquestionably exists.

If, when other remedies have failed, it be the clear and deliberate judgment of Congers that loyal Republican State Governments cannot be maintained except by conferring the elective franchise upon the negro race in those States, Congress may confer it upon the ground that it is necessary to the performance of a prescribed duty. In this view it is not necessary to regard the rebel States as Territories, as the constitutional provision applies in express terms to States.

As a practical question, it cannot be supposed that four millions of free colored people can for a great time be kept in a state of political vassalage, and denied their voice in the Government by which they are controlled and which they help to support. As a political question, our republican theory, which asserts that "Governments exist only by the consent of the governed," and that "taxation and representation" should go together, does not admit that suffrage should be limited to race, caste or color. As a question of natural right, it is hard to say that suffrage is not a natural right, when upon its exercise may depend the possession and enjoyment of all other acknowledged natural rights. It is hard to say that a man has a right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and yet has no natural right to a voice in the Government by which these other rights are to be protected or denied. But as all other natural rights are subject to restriction and limitation for the general welfare of society, this should be no exception to the rule. The proposition at once to introduce to the ballot-box half a million of men, who but yesterday were slaves, the great mass of whom are profoundly ignorant, and all impressed with that character which Slavery impresses upon its victims, is repugnant to the feelings of a large part of our people, and would only be justified by necessity, resulting from inability to maintain loyal republican State Governments without them.

But the necessity for loyal republican State Governments that shall protect men of all races, classes and opinions, and shall render allegiance and support to the Government of the United States, must override every other consideration of prejudice or policy.

If it be found necessary not to accept the present State Governments in the South, and to exercise the great power which has hitherto lain dormant in the Constitution, the people of the South will have the consolation of knowing that it is their own act and deed. By the unrestrained slaughters of Memphis and New-Orleans; by the unpunished murder of loyal men; by the persecution and exile of those who adhered to the Union; by the contemptuous rejection of the generous terms that were offered, they are fast proving that the extraordinary powers of the Constitution must be summoned to cure the evils under which the land is laboring.

Let them take warning, and speedily reform their ways before they have driven the nation to a point where theory, passion and prejudice must all give way to the stern necessity of establishing new Governments that will protect all men in equal enjoyment of life, liberty and property.

But come what will, the nation will live, and its unity and power be established.

Throughout the late conflict we discerned the hand of God leading the nation through blood to a purer morality and clearer perception of the rights of men, and cannot doubt that in His own time, and by His chosen means. He will conduct it safely through this sea of troubles to a fraternal peace, unstained by oppression, unbroken by rebellion, and crowned with the choicest blessings ever vouchsafed to any people.

THE INDIAN MASSACRE.

Further Facts About the Troubles on the Plains—Efforts of the Sioux to Organize a General War to Break Up the Montana Road—Threats of a Powerful Effort in the Spring—Cold Weather.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

HEADQUARTERS, FORT LARAMIE, D. T.,
Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1867.

I have delayed writing upon the subject of Indian affairs in this vicinity until I could procure some information which I could believe reliable, and until I could give something like a correct idea of the situation of affairs. It is possible, and more than probable, that Col. CARRINGTON has given the General his idea of the subject, and his information may be more correct than mine. However, it is well enough to give what I have heard from those who, I think, know something of the doings of the Indian tribes now assembled on the Phil. Kearny road.

Some messengers came in from the hostile Indian camps, and arrived here to visit Mr. PATRICK, the Indian Agent, about the time we heard of the Phil. Kearny massacre. They have been around here for a week; and from different persons living in different localities around, who have had conversations with these messengers, I gather the following facts, which I believe to be about the true state of affairs.

The Minnecenjous (Sioux) appear to be the principal actors. They have been sending messengers around for months, calling upon all the tribes hereabouts to join in one grand attempt to break up the road. [The road alluded to is the one from here passing the three forts Reno, P. Kearny and C. F. Smith, and going up to Montana. It runs through a fine game country, and the Indians say they will fight to the last for it.] After much sending and much trouble, they finally induced some Arrappahoes, Cheyennes, Groserentres, Bueles, Nez Perces, Orekpappahs, Assiniboines, Saus-arcs, Ogalallas, Flatheads, &c., &c., to join in the coalition. The Crows refused to enter, and the Snakes said they would join in the Spring. Those who agreed came in at once, and they are in villages a few miles or a day's journey apart, up toward Tongue River. Those already assembled can turn out about 5,000 fighting men. It was determined in this council to attempt to draw out the garrison of Fort Phil. Kearny and slaughter it, and then burn the fort. We know too well how this plan succeeded in part. Fort C. F. Smith was to be attacked boldly, but the Crows were living near there and BRIDGER, the mountaineer, was there, and the Crows would not permit BRIDGER to be endangered, and so that expedition failed—so they say. The messengers say that although the attempt to slaughter all the garrison of Phil. Kearny failed, they will be emboldened to attempt almost anything, and as their numbers are overpowering, we must expect sharp work.

They say that they will expect a large expedition against them as soon as the grass starts, and that they are going to make almighty efforts to overwhelm any force that will probably be sent against them. That with the Snakes and other tribes that promise to come in the Spring they will be able to raise ten thousand fighting men, and they will stake everything for one big fight. I believe this to be, what these messengers say, a mighty last effort to keep one hunting ground. This is their last flicker, but they will take many a good fellow with them, as their power goes out forever.

Were I permitted to give advice in this emergency, I would say "lie low until we can get a force that will utterly destroy these Indian tribes." Small expeditions may succeed. I doubt it, for I believe at least the one half I have heard from these Indians.

The weather here for a few days has been intensely cold, and no man or beast exposed to the storms could live. The thermometer has been 23½° below zero. It has now somewhat moderated, and a new tion of the cavalry will start to-morrow, and the infantry follow directly.

Particulars of the Tragedy at Fort Phil. Kearney—Bad Management of Indian Affairs—Inefficient Officers.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FORT LARAMIE, D. T., Friday, Jan. 4, 1867.

I have tried hard to get the names of the soldiers slaughtered in the Phil. Kearney massacre, but up to this time I cannot succeed. It is possible that the names have been sent in.

Col. CARRINGTON, of the Eighteenth Infantry, was in command at the post. The Indians had been very bold and threatening for some time. They would have attacked the fort had it not been defended by a strong stockade. They determined if possible to draw out the garrison, slaughter it, and then burn the fort. They sent a few Indians near the place, and the one hundred men, who hastily made a sort of *sortie*, were led on by these Indians until they were drawn into a ravine, when they were surrounded and slaughtered to a man. They were mutilated horribly, stripped naked, their bodies cut open and scalped, even to the beards from their faces.

The fact is that Indian matters out here have been horribly bungled, and they will be in a mess until they turn over the Indian affairs to the army, as it was years ago.

Then this treaty made last year was a wretched farce, that even the Indians laugh at when they hear it spoken of. Then that horrible butchery of friendly Indians by Col. CHIVINGTON did not mend matters much.

We must now have a war of extermination, I suppose. The troops in this region will all be on the war-path in the Spring.

Gen. PALMER, commanding this post, has just sent off the greater portion of his command to Fort Reno. Gen. WESSELS has been placed in command of the posts of Fort Reno, Fort Philip Kearny and Fort C. F. Smith. CARRINGTON has been relieved and sent to Fort Caspar.

In regard to Col. CARRINGTON, I give only what is common talk, and every one talks in the same way. I saw the dispatch sent to Gen. GRANT and to Gen COOKE concerning the late massacre. One would think from reading it that CARRINGTON was present at the slaughter; that he had had a big fight, and that vast numbers of Indians were killed; when the truth is Col. CARRINGTON was in his quarters, and it was no fight at all—an ambuscade and a fearful slaughter; and as not a soul lived to tell the story of the disaster, nothing was known of the real state of the case until some party went out to see what had been going on, and discovered the mangled bodies of the command of Col. FETTERMAN.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

Abstracts of Bills.

IN RELATION TO WRECKS.

Senator SESSIONS introduced a bill providing that the notice of finding of property along the shores of the Northern lakes shall hereafter be published in a newspaper in the county where the goods were found, instead of New-York City papers.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEES.

Senator SESSIONS introduced a bill providing that the Chairman of any committee shall have the same power, under the direction of the committee, to punish for contempts as is now possessed by Courts of Record in this State.

REDUCING THEIR CAPITAL STOCK.

Senator LENT introduced a bill providing that whenever it shall appear to the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, from an examination made, that the capital stock of any joint stock Fire or Marine Insurance Company, is impaired to an amount exceeding 20 per cent. of such capital, it shall be lawful for the Company to reduce its capital stock to an amount permitted by the Superintendent.

TELEGRAPHIC COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND FRANCE.

Senator LENT gave notice of a bill providing that CHARLES C. LEIGH and CHARLES HAVARD, the persons representing the International Atlantic Telegraph Company, their associates, successors and assigns, shall have the sole right for twenty years to lay, construct, land, maintain and operate telegraphic or magnetic lines or cables in and over the waters, reefs, islands, shores and lands over which the State of New-York has jurisdiction, and to connect by means of said telegraphic lines or cable the State of New-York with the Empire of France. The said parties shall give the State of New-York, for their own as well as for the purposes of the Government of the United States, free use of one of said cables to a telegraphic operator of its own selection, to transmit messages from its military, naval and diplomatic or consular agents, provided the transmission of such messages does not exceed at any time 30 minutes within 24 hours; provided, however, that the said persons shall, within the period of two years from the date of this act, cause the said telegraphic communication to be in successful operation for the transmission of messages and dispatches; otherwise the grant shall be null and void.

BOARD OF WHARVES AND PIERS IN NEW-YORK CITY.

Mr. HINSDALE introduced a bill providing for the appointment by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, of a Board of five Commissioners, to hold office respectively for two, four, six and eight years, said Board to have exclusive control of the wharves and piers in the Metropolitan District of New-York.

TO PUNISH BRIBERY.

Mr. WEED, of Clinton, introduced a bill providing that it shall not be lawful for any person or persons, by bribery, promise, menace or other unlawful means or device whatsoever, either directly or indirectly, to influence any elector of this State in giving his vote, or by any means to deter any elector, or disturb or hinder him in the free exercise of the right of suffrage at any election. It shall not be lawful for any voter to receive or agree to accept any bribe, promise, consideration or inducement whatever, to influence him in casting his vote.

Every person offending against this act shall be deemed guilty of felony, and may be imprisoned in the State Prison or Penitentiary for a term not exceeding five years nor less than one year, and forever afterward be disqualified from voting. It shall be unlawful for any candidate to provide entertainment at his expense to any meeting of electors, previous to or during election, or to furnish any money to another person to be expended in securing his (the candidate's) election.

Every person offending against the last two sections may be imprisoned not to exceed two years, or punished by a fine not to exceed $5,000, or both fine and imprisonment.

Senator WHITE introduced a bill proposing to establish, near the City of Poughkeepsie, upon the site selected by the Commissioners appointed to locate the Hudson River Asylum for the Insane, an institution to be designated and known as the "Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane."

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

Senator LENT introduced a bill to permit the Citizens' Savings Bank of New-York City, "to receive on deposit a larger sum than $3,000,000."

CARE OF BAGGAGE.

Senator WILBUR introduced a bill providing that any baggage-master who shall maliciously injure or neglect to use proper care in the handling of baggage, and damage the same, shall be liable to the amount of damage done.

CANAL REPAIRS.

Senator WILLIAMS introduced a bill providing for the repeal of Chapter 327 of the laws of 1854, and all others in relation to canal repairs.

Any contractor may, on application to the Canal Commissioner in charge, before the 1st of August ensuing, be released from liability on any contract.

Superintendents for the repairs of canals are to be appointed each year by the Canal Board. It shall be the duty of such Superintendents to make monthly statements of the section under their charge, &c.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF ORDNANCE OF NEW-YORK STATE.

The report of the Commissary-General of Ordnance for the year 1866 was presented to the Governor to-day. The following is a summary of its contents:

A marked improvement has taken place in the condition of the military during the year. Arms and equipments have been supplied to many of the organizations which were in need of them, which has contributed largely to their advancement in military accomplishment.

The militia system of the State has become a fixed fact, and public confidence is established in its permanency and wisdom. The National Guard of the State is an institution of which the people may well be proud, as it affords the surest safeguard to peace and the best protection to property, while it is maintained at a comparatively small cost. It is worthy the support of the people and care of the State. There still remains quite a deficiency of military property in many of the organizations which should be supplied as early as practicable.

The operations of the Department during the year have been mostly confined to the routine of business connected with ordnance, ordnance stores, armories and arsenals of the State.

FINANCIAL ASPECT.

Cash on hand as per last report	$1,196 75
Received from Treasurer during the year	161,311 19
Overcharge on cartage	4 00
Total	$162,511 94
There has been paid:	
For services	$25,024 29
For expenditures	15,298 65
For purchase of arms	96,824 00
Repairs to arsenals, &c	24,164 25
Total	$161,311 19
On hand	1,200 75—$162,511 94

Four thousand eight hundred and ninety-six dollars and fifty cents was expended in the purchase of arms for the State Prisons.

The arms purchased were less than one-third the price heretofore paid. All the military property purchased has been issued. The importance of accounting for such property was thoroughly discussed in last report, and attention is again called to it. A large amount was found during the past year, which was previously unaccounted for. Breech-loading arms are superior as weapons of warfare to those loading from the muzzle. The Board appointed by the Governor to examine the matter, during its brief session were only able to give a limited trial to the different arms offered for inspection, but this fact was established; and furthermore, the muzzle-loading guns may be changed into efficient breech-loaders at a moderate expense.

The report of last year gave a full description as to the location and condition of all the arsenals and armories of the State, many of which have since been repaired.

The work on the Buffalo Arsenal is not completed, and the amount appropriated has been expended, and some accounts are still unpaid. It is desirable a further appropriation be made to complete the work. The Arsenal at Kingston might be sold to the town authorities, as they desire it for a town hall.

The lot on which the old armory was built by the State on Elm-street, in the City of New-York, was ceded to the authorities of the State in the year 1808, to be used for military purposes. This is now occupied by the First Artillery of the N. G. S. N. Y. The building now needs repairs, and it is suggested that an arrangement be made with the City of New-York, by which the State shall release its interests in this property to the City, and the City procure a small lot in the rear of the State Arsenal, on Seventh-avenue, and deed it to the State in consideration thereof, said lot being needed for the purposes of a workshop.

The statements and abstracts appended to the report show fully, in relation to the receipts and expenditures of money, the amount and condition of the military property under the control of the Department.

Acknowledgements are made to Col. E. GEBBARD, Assistant Commissary-General S. N. Y.; Maj. JAS. BART, Chief Clerk; E. T. HUGHES Esq., and Capt. FRED. C. BARGER, Clerks, for efficient and faithful services in the Department.

CARMANSVILLE CITY WORKS.

Mr. DEVELIN introduced a bill providing for the appropriation by the City of New-York of $300,000 to aid in the completion of the High-service Waterworks at Carmansville, in the City of New-York. The Comptroller may issue bonds for the purpose.

REDUCING THE CAPITAL STOCK.

Mr. OAKEY introduced a bill providing that the capital stock of the Metropolitan Insurance Company may be reduced to $500,000, and the par value of the shares to $50 each.

LOWER CALIFORNIA COMPANY.

Mr. DEVELIN introduced a bill naming C. K. Garrison, Wm. R. Travers, L. W. Jerome, John A. Griswold, B. F. Butler, August Belmont, David Crawford and Wm. G. Fargo as corporators. The object of the Company is for the establishing of agencies, and to aid in sending emigrants to Lower California, the purchase of land therein, &c., &c.

SING SING DRY DOCK COMPANY.

The bill introduced by Mr. TRAIN names as corporators: George A. Brandreth, James T. Blandford, Wm. Griffin, Wm. H. Robertson and S. H. Johnson. The capital stock to be $50,000.

METROPOLITAN INDEMNITY AND WAREHOUSING COMPANY.

The bill introduced by Mr. OAKEY names as first corporators: Edw. Haight, B. F. Metcalfe, A. C. Smith, Jr., Edw. Annan, Charles W. Godard, Lemuel Burrows, Jas. A. Van Brunt, Jesse L. Carman, W. F. Browne, Jno. W. Combs, Wm. F. Farnham, Charles H. Bass, Edwin H. Mead and others.

The corporation shall have power to guarantee the payment, punctual performance and collection of promissory notes, bills of exchange, contracts, bonds, accounts, claims, &c., &c.

HOWARD TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE COMPANY.

The bill presented by Mr. OAKEY provides that the above Company, in addition to the other powers guaranteed it, may transact the business of buying and selling petroleum, rock or other oils, and of storing and insuring the same.

NEW-YORK TRANSFER COMPANY.

Mr. BURROWS' bill names SETH B. COLE, A. B. OLMSTEAD, GEO. F. HOPPER, I. S. FLEMING, R. A. DOMNICK and HENRY BOWERMAN as corporators. The Company may put in operation a general express for the transfer of passengers, baggage, &c., &c., from any place to any place in the City of New-York and its vicinity.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

FIRES YESTERDAY.

The Propeller Ellen S. Terry Partially Destroyed—Loss $15,000.

About 9 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in the vicinity of the boilers of the propeller *Ellen S. Terry*, of the New-York and Newbern line, lying at Pier No. 12 North River, and an alarm was quickly given, and responded to promptly by the Fire Department, who after some two hours constant labor succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The damage to the cargo and vessel is estimated at $15,000, mostly to the former, the hull and machinery being but slightly injured. The propeller had an extensive and valuable assorted cargo of flour, butter and dry goods, and was fully insured. The vessel was built at Wilmington, Delaware, in 1859, and performed service as a Government transport. She is valued at $45,000, had a capacity of 854 tons, was owned by the Hartford and Albany Transportation Company, and is only partially insured. This fire will not occasion much inconvenience to Messrs. GOODSPEED & Co., the proprietors of the line.

Fire in a Primary School.

At 10:45 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out on the third floor of No. 461 Greenwich-street, occupied by Primary School No. 11, and was discovered by one of the teachers, Miss ADAIR. Considerable excitement was occasioned among the children, but owing to the presence of mind displayed by the Principal, Miss M. J. MOREHOUSE, the 350 pupils were all moved out of the building in perfect safety. Officers HENDERSON, MOONEY and WALLACE, of the Fifth Precinct, with Officers DONOHUE and GRACE, of the Twenty-eighth, rendered most efficient service. The flames were speedily extinguished with a damage of $100.

Fire in Sixth-avenue.

About 2:45 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the one-story building No. 1,067 Sixth-avenue, occupied by THOMAS KELSEY as a liquor-store and oyster saloon. The building and contents were entirely destroyed, causing a loss of $2,000; fully insured. No. 1,069—a similar building and occupied by THOMAS GOLDEN in the same business—was also destroyed. Loss $1,500; insured.

The Danger of Wooden Awnings.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

GENTLEMEN: Seeing the account in this morning's paper of the accident on Eighth-avenue, by which a lady nearly lost her life by the falling of a wooden awning, I would like to call the attention of the City authorities and the public generally to the matter, inasmuch as such structures are unlawful, as well as dangerous. There is a law prohibiting the erection of such affairs, and this sad occurrence shows how much need there is of its being enforced.

This is but the beginning. Who can tell how rotten the wooden post, or when, cracked by the frost, the iron one may give way, when they are passing along the public street? Who can restore the lives or limbs lost by such utter neglect on the part of our police authorities to enforce the law?

We hear a great deal now about cruelty to animals, and I believe that they should be protected; but, at the same time, should our citizens be constantly subjected to such dangers as are here mentioned.

Those awnings which are now up will never be willingly removed by their owners, but are liable to come down at any moment, like the one in Eighth-avenue, unless the proper authorities interfere, and with this result before them, they should see to their immediate removal.

SAFETY.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.

Mlle. CELINE LAURENTS, of the French Opera Troupe, yesterday appeared before Justice DODGE, and made oath to the statements, that on the 11th of January, she gave to one ALEXANDER MERCIER a number of articles of diamond jewelry, for which she paid an equivalent to $1,405 United States paper currency in France. These articles, she alleges, were to have been taken by him to a jeweler, from whom he (MERCIER,) was to get an offer for them, and then report the same to her. Instead of doing this he consulted two other persons, named HYPPOLETE ELLAR and LAZARD DEVRIES, and the result was that the trio disposed of the lady's jewelry for $725, to a diamond broker named JAMES F. BERRY, No. 575 Broadway. MERCIER then went to the owner and informed her that he had sold the jewelry for $500, which sum he tendered to her, and she refused to receive it. The arrest of Messrs. MERCIER, ELLAI & DEVRIES was the result, the charge against them being the obtaining of money under false pretences. These gentlemen deny their guilt, and say that they will be abundantly able to clear themselves at the examination, which will take place to-day. Meanwhile they were committed in default of the required bail.

A BURGLARY.

On Thursday night at a late hour the harness shop kept by MICHAEL A. COLEMAN at No. 152 Fourth-avenue, was entered by an alleged burglar named JAMES GLEASON, who was arrested before he had time to secure any booty. The accused was taken before Justice DODGE, who committed him for trial, in default of $300 bail, to answer the charge.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

A TEA THIEF.

A young man named THOMAS WRIGHT was arraigned on the charge of stealing a chest of tea, valued at $50, from PETER POLIVACHI who keeps a grocery-store at No. 101 Third-avenue. The accused was held for trial in default of $500 bail.

ALLEGED RECEIVER OF STOLEN GOODS.

During the past few weeks a number of metal knob-sockets, unfinished, have been missed from the factory of Messrs. WINTERS, HUNT & Co., No 259 Bowery. Yesterday a number of these articles, identified by Mr. WINTERS as a portion of the stolen property, were found in the junk-shop at No. 340 Delancey-street, kept by JAMES HILTES and PETER CLARKE. These persons were therefore arrested and conveyed before Justice MANSFIELD, who committed them for examination in default of bail.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FAIR OF THE LADIES' HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—This Fair is now in progress at the Art Gallery of Messrs. MINER & SOMERVILLE, corner of Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue. The hall contains some fine paintings, and is tastefully decorated with flags. There are eleven stands filled with tempting fancy articles, a post-office presided over by a pretty post-mistress, and a large platform on which are a number of figures representing a Jewish marriage ceremony. A large orchestrion furnishes some excellent music, and in the ante-room light refreshments of all kinds may be procured. Two fine pianos, devoted to the Fair, are to be raffled for at an early day. The Fair, which will doubtless prove a success, will terminate with a *soiree dansante* given to the young ladies in attendance.

THE NEW-YORK CITY SUNDAY-SCHOOL AND MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of the New-York City Sunday-school and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church will be held in the Washington-square Methodist Episcopal Church, on Monday evening, the 21st inst., at 7:30 o'clock. Interesting reports of the work of the Society for the last year will be made, and the meeting will be addressed by Rev. CYRUS D. FOSS, of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church. The occasion promises to be one of very great interest to Sunday-school people.

EXPERT PICKPOCKETS.—Several robberies have lately taken place on the City cars, showing that the efforts of the Police to exterminate the car pickpockets have been by no means effectual. A few evenings ago a gentleman who got on the front platform of an East Broadway car, with his overcoat closely buttoned up, was robbed of his port-monnaie and watch, the buttons of his coat having been unloosed. A similar case is reported to have occurred yesterday.

AID FOR THE CRETANS.—A preliminary meeting of the friends of Greece will be held in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, corner of William and Cedar streets, to-day at 3 o'clock P. M. The object of the meeting is to consider the best means of conveying aid to the women and children of the heroic Cretans, now struggling for life and liberty.

NEW-JERSEY.

FIRE IN HOBOKEN—THREE HORSES BURNED.—Between 10 and 11 o'clock on Thursday night a fire broke out in the furniture-store of Mr. E. SCHUYLER, No. 115 Washington-street, Hoboken. The flames gained considerable headway before the firemen were able to get to work. SCHUYLER's store was totally consumed, together with a stable in the rear, containing three valuable horses and two carriages. The flames next communicated to a cigar-store and dwelling house adjoining, which was also completely destroyed. Mr. E. MONTAGUE owned the building occupied by Mr. SCHUYLER. The total loss is estimated at $12,000; covered by insurance in the Continental, Star, Knickerbocker and Germania Companies of New-York.

PROBABLE FATAL SCALDING ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon, a child 8 years of age, named WILLIAM DAVIS, whose parents reside at No. 71 Newark-avenue, Jersey City, was scalded in a shocking manner by overturning upon himself a large boiler containing scalding water. The boiler was standing on the range, and the child for some reason took hold of it, when it was overturned and the contents dashed over his neck and down his back, inflicting serious and probably fatal injuries. The skin adhered to the clothing, which on being removed left spots of raw flesh. Medical aid was procured, but the case is considered hopeless.

DIED OF HER INJURIES.—The little girl, MARY REILY, aged 5 years, residing at No. 238 Railroad-avenue, Jersey City, who, together with a younger sister, was badly burned two days since, by her clothes taking fire, died from the injuries yesterday morning. Coroner WARREN will hold an inquest to-day. The deceased had not yet fully recovered from burns received sixteen months since, in a similar manner.

THE ERIE RAILROAD.—The trains on the Erie Railroad have run with remarkable punctuality during the recent severe storm. The through train which left Buffalo at 2:20 on Thursday, reached here Friday morning only one hour and a half behind time; and the train which left here at 6:30 Thursday evening for Buffalo, was only twenty minutes behind time at Elmira.

LAW REPORTS.

A Mechanic's Lien Case—Is the Act of 1863 Unconstitutional?

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Daly, C. J., and Brady and Cardozo, J. J.

Hugh Meehan vs. *Williams et al.*—The plaintiff under a contract with the owner commenced the erection of a building which he contracted to complete on Feb. 15, 1865; the building was not completed until the following May. Meehan received a notice on March 24 to leave the building for failure to complete it at the time agreed, and that others would be employed and the price of completing it would be charged to him on the contract. The following day, Meehan having left the work, filed a notice of lien. On the 17th of March the owner conveyed her interest by warrantee deed, which was recorded on the same day. Proceedings were subsequently instituted to foreclose the lien under the act of 1863. The case was referred, and evidence introduced showing that the plaintiff's work was unskillful, and the owner thereby sustained $1,000 damages; and it was also claimed that the owner was entitled to $150, the value of the rental of the premises from February to May. Defendants' counsel insisted that the act under which the proceeding was instituted was unconstitutional. The Referee reported in favor of the plaintiff, and directed the premises to be sold. From the order confirming the Referee's report the defendants appealed.

Counsel for defendants insist that the act of 1863, in permitting a lien to be filed, after a *bona fide* conveyance, and without notice to the purchaser, is unconstitutional because it abridged the owner's right to sell her property for the period of three months, and that it impaired her contract to sell at once; and it was also insisted that the lien could only take effect from the time of filing the notice; it was also insisted that the referee erred in the exclusion of testimony tending to show that the plaintiff had received all the profit he could derive from the contract, and also in not allowing the defendants' claim for damages and the rental.

Plaintiff's counsel insisted that the act was constitutional, and even if not, the conveyance was fraudulent, and no advantage of the law could be taken.

The Court took the papers and reserved its decision.

Alex. H. Reavey, of counsel for appellant; C. A. Rapallo, of counsel for respondent.

The Riot Case—Disagreement of the Jury.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—JAN. 18.

Before Judge Jones.

In the case of *Angus Ross* vs. *The City of New-York*, for damages sustained during the July Riots of 1863, in the burning of plaintiff's pork-packing establishment, the particulars of which have been previously reported, the Jury were this morning discharged, having been out all day Thursday and Thursday night, without being able to agree upon a verdict. They are reported to have stood eight for a verdict for plaintiff and four for the defendants.

George W. Parsons for plaintiff; Recorder Hackett for defendants.

A Lawyer Sues a Broadway Saloon-keeper for Legal Services.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hearne.

Theodore A. Sweetser vs. *Wait S. Willard.*—The plaintiff was the last candidate of the Johnson Democracy for Governor of Massachusetts. The defendant keeps a large saloon at No. 532 Broadway. The action is for legal services rendered by plaintiff as counselor-at-law for the defendant in Massachusetts some four years ago. The defendant pleads payment, and to establish his plea testified that he paid the plaintiff in full for his services when the plaintiff was in defendant's saloon at Lowell, some seven years ago, to take a "smile." He is corroborated by the testimony of a barkeeper. The plaintiff testified that he never was in the defendant's saloon and never received any pay whatever. The defendant further testified that he had been prosecuted in Massachusetts under the "Maine Liquor Law," and to save persecution had fled from the State. Decision reserved.

Royal S. Crane for plaintiff; N. A. Chedsey for defendant.

Important "Corduroy" Case.

MARINE COURT—JAN. 18.

Before Judge Gross and a Jury.

James Halsey vs. *George Gregory.*—This case has been on trial for the past two days, and resulted in a verdict for the defendant.

The plaintiff is a cloth merchant, and the defendant is a keeper of a retail tailoring establishment. In March last one McCord, a salesman of the plaintiff, agreed with the defendant that if he (the defendant) would purchase a quantity of "corduroy," and it was not salable, he might return it within thirty days. Defendant testified that he would not have taken the corduroy but for McCord's representations, and that the article was unsalable, and he returned a large portion of it, which the plaintiff still retains. After the return, McCord agreed to extend the credit for ninety days, if Gregory would keep the goods. Gregory agreed to this, but Halsey refused to let Gregory have the goods again. Plaintiff sought to recover for all the corduroy, insisting that he never accepted that portion sent back, and that McCord had no power to extend the term of credit, or agree to accept the goods if found unsalable.

The evidence was conflicting, and the jury, after being in consultation for several hours, came into Court for further instructions, after which they retired, and again returned with a verdict for the defendant.

Mr. Crosby and Judge Birdseye for the plaintiff; Alex. H. Reavey, of counsel for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 18.

By Judge Jones.

The Madison-avenue Baptist Church vs. The Baptist Church in Oliver-street; judgment for defendants. Findings of fact and law to be prepared by defendants and settled on two days' notice.

By Judge Monell.

Francis Huersted vs. Blase Lorillard and another; motion denied with $10 costs. See opinion with Clerk—Special Term papers in Clerk's office. Christian Huber vs. Charles Henning; motion granted with $10 costs. Papers in Clerk's office. Rodney Peck vs. Eliza J. Brown; order granted. Frederick B. Northrop vs. Chas. P. Persham and another; order granted.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 18.

By Judge Daly.

John Egner vs. The Second-avenue Railroad Company. Settled.

By Judge Brady.

Van Cleve vs. Abbott et al. See opinion. Clark, &c., vs. Lynch. See opinion.

By Judge Cardozo.

Amlon vs. Maltbe. Attachment vacated without costs.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russel.

There was very little business done in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. Some allowance had to be made for the absence of witnesses, who found it difficult to plod their way through the snow to reach the court-room, and it was deemed best to lay over several cases which were on the calendar.

ILLEGAL VOTING.

Terrence Branigan pleaded guilty to the charge of illegal voting, having, on the 4th of December last, at the Charter Election, voted in the Seventh Election District of the Fourteenth Ward, under the name of Robt. Grant, of No. 196 Mott-street, no such person being a resident at said place. He was remanded for sentence.

Henry Bennett pleaded guilty of illegal voting, in the Seventh Election District of the Fourteenth Ward, at the Charter election, on the 4th of December last, under the name of Terrence Hickey, no such person being a resident in the district. He was remanded for sentence.

Henry H. Linley pleaded guilty to voting illegally, having voted at the Charter election, on the 4th of December last, without being fully naturalized. He had only declared his intentions and was not qualified to vote, although he had been informed that he could. He was fined in the sum of $30, which amount was paid by an Alderman.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

George Richards pleaded guilty of assault and battery, having, on the 5th of January, struck John Kimberly, of No. 53 Sixth-avenue, several times with his fists, to his great discomfort and annoyance. Richards was fined in the sum of $5.

SLUNG-SHOT.

George Daly pleaded guilty to carrying a slung-shot. The Court reprimanded him and suspended sentence. The prisoner was discharged.

SENTENCES.

Elisabeth Collins and Maria Stuart, shoplifters, were sentenced to two years and six months each.

John Campbell, horse thief, had sentence suspended, and was discharged.

Wm. Lambert and James Hurley, pickpockets, were again remanded. Their counsel is in search of characters for them with a view to have their sentences mitigated. They are alleged to be well-known thieves, and counsel may fail in his effort.

MURDER CASE ON MONDAY.

Patrick Dwyer, formerly an officer in the Court of General Sessions, is to be tried on a charge of manslaughter on Monday.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 18, 1867.

4,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	108	300 Erie R	64
10,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	108⅛	200 do	63⅜
41,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65 New issue	104⅜	500 do	63⅝
125,000 do.......2d call	104¼	100 do.......b10	63⅝
75,000 do	104⅛	200 do.......2d call	63⅝
5,000 N. Y. St. 6s, '73	99⅜	200 Hud. R. R	125⅛
15,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new	65	400 Reading R	103⅝
1,000 Missouri 6s	93	100 Chic. & N. W	42⅛
2,000 N. C. St. 6s....N.	53	400 do	42⅜
2,000 do	52⅛	100 do.......2d call	42⅜
2,000 N. Car. 6s.....x-c	52⅛	20 Mich. Cen	107
5,000 Mich. So. 2d M	91¼	25 do	107
1,000 Ill. Cen. Bs	106	100 do.......2d call	106⅝
1,000 Pitts.F.W.&C.2d	94⅛	1400 M. S. & N. I. R	79
1,060 Mil.&St.P.2d M	81	100 do.......2d call	79
2,000 Al. & T.H. Inc	76	200 do.......b30	79⅛
12 Bk. of Commerce	112	31 Panama R	260
5 Continental Bank	101⅛	100 Ill. Cen. R	120
100 So. Amer. Nav. & Marine R	116	200 Clev. & Pitts.......c	90
200 Quicksilver	41⅛	600 Chi. & N.W.P	79⅜
100 do	42	25 Chic. & R. I	100⅜
200 Union Nav	107⅛	100 do	100⅜
200 do.......2d call	107⅛	200 do	100¼
2 Amer. Coal	70	300 do.......2d call	100¼
100 West. U. Tel.......b30	46⅜	100 do	100⅛
200 Pac. Mail S. S. Co	163	100 Chic. B. & Q	131
100 do	162	700 P., F. W. & C.......s30	98⅛
100 N. Y. Cen	108⅜	378 do	99
300 do	108⅜	1500 do	98⅜
600 do	108¼	300 do	98⅜
200 do.......2d call	108⅜	200 do.......s30	98⅜
500 do.......s30	108⅛	200 do.......s30	98⅛
20,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	108	200 do.......2d call	99
10,000 Ohio & M. Cer	26⅜	200 do	98⅜
20,000 do	26⅛	200 Erie Railroad	62⅛
50 Mar. Min. Pref	31	1000 do.......b60	64
100 do	30⅛	500 do.......s30	63⅛
100 N. Y. Cen	108⅜	500 Reading R	103⅛
100 Mil. & St. P. Pr	61⅛	200 do.......s30	103⅜
100 P., F. W. & C	98⅛	100 Ill. Cen. R	129¼
		100 Chic. & N. W. P	79⅜

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

7,000 U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65 New issue	104⅜	500 Reading R.......s30	103
6,000 U.S.5s,10-40s..C.	99⅜	300 do	103⅛
2,000 Tr. Notes,7 3-10s, Sec. Ser	104⅜	1000 do	103⅛
4,000 do.......3d Ser.	104⅜	100 do.......2d call	103
500 do	104⅜	300 do	103⅜
5,000 Tenn. 6s. N	65	3000 do	103
4,000 Mo. St. 6s	93	25 Mich. Cen. R	107
14,000 do.......2d call	93	100 M. S. & N. I	78¼
20,000 O. & M. Cer	26	100 do	78
10,000 do	26⅜	1500 do	78⅛
500 Mor.&Essex 1st	96	500 do.......2d call	78
10 Union Bank	119	300 do.......s30	78⅜
200 Canton Co	47¼	100 Ill. Cen. R	120
100 do.......2d call	46⅛	800 Chi. & N. W	42
50 West. U. Tel	46	200 do.......s10	42
100 Quick. Min. Co	41⅛	100 Chic. & N. W. Pr	79⅛
100 do.......b15	41⅛	20 Chic. & R. I	99½
200 do	41	100 do	99⅜
100 At. M. S. S. Co	108⅛	100 do	99¼
100 Del. & Hud. Canal	142	100 do	99⅛
100 Pacific M. S.......b30	164	700 do	99
100 do.......b30	163½	100 do	98⅝
100 N. Y. Central	108	500 do.......s30	98⅜
100 do.......2d call	108⅛	400 P., F. W. & C	97
100 do	108	600 do	96⅜
100 Erie Railroad	63⅛	1200 do	96⅛
		200 Mil. & St. P. Pr	61

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 At. Mail S. Co..b30	108⅛	400 M. S. & N. I.......s3	79⅛
100 West. U. Tel.......b3	47⅛	800 do.......b10	79⅛
100 N. Y. Cen.......b3	109	200 do.......c	79⅛
100 do	109	200 do.......b3	79⅜
200 do.......s3	108⅜	600 Chi. & N. W	42⅜
300 do	108⅜	1100 do.......b3	42⅜
1400 do.......b3	108⅜	300 do.......c	42⅜
200 do.......b3	108⅜	500 P.,Ft.W.&C...x-d	99⅛
200 Cleve. & Pitts	90⅜	600 do.......s10	99⅛
300 Erie R.......c	64⅛	200 do.......s10	99⅜
200 do.......s3	64⅛	300 do	99⅜
300 Ch., R. I.& P	100⅛	100 do.......s10	99⅜

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100 West. U. Tel.......s3	46⅜	1300 Chic. & N.W.......b3	42⅛
100 Erie R	63⅛	1800 do	42⅛
100 do.......b8	63⅜	500 do.......s3	42⅛
800 do	63⅜	1400 do	42⅛
600 do.......s3	63⅛	200 do.......s10	42⅛
200 do.......b10	63⅜	500 do.......b5	42¼
300 do.......b3	63⅜	400 do.......s5	42⅛
1500 do.......s10	63⅜	300 do.......s60	41⅜
1000 do.......s60	63	500 do.......s30	42
200 Reading R.......s10	103⅛	180 Ill. Central R	120⅜
200 do	103⅜	200 C. & N.W. Pr.......s3	79⅜
300 Union Nav. Co	107⅛	300 P., F. W. & C	98⅜
200 do	107⅛	300 do	98⅛
400 M. S. & N. I	78⅛	100 do.......b3	98¼
100 do.......s10	78⅛	200 do	98⅜
300 do.......b3	78⅜	800 do	98
100 do.......s3	78⅛	100 do	97⅞
400 Chi., R. I. & P	100	200 do.......b3	98
100 do.......s10	99⅜	200 Maryland An. Coal	8
200 do.......b3	100⅛	200 Tol., Wab. & W	43

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

400 N. Y. Cen	107⅜	500 Chi. R. I. & P	98⅜
200 do.......s3	107⅜	600 do	98⅜
100 do.......b10	107⅜	1500 do.......s10	98⅜
200 do.......s3	107⅜	300 do	98⅜
400 do	107⅜	200 do.......s5	98⅜
600 do	107⅜	300 do	98⅜
100 do.......s3	107½	200 do.......b3	98⅜
400 Erie Railroad.......b3	62⅜	2500 Chi. & N. W	41⅛
2900 do	62⅜	600 do.......b3	41⅜
1900 do.......s3	62⅜	200 do.......b10	41¼
200 do.......b5	62⅜	800 do.......s3	41⅜
300 do.......s10	62⅜	500 do.......s10	41⅜
200 do.......b4	62⅜	600 do	41⅜
800 do.......s3	62⅜	300 do.......s3	41¼
400 do.......s5	62⅜	800 Chi.& N. W. P.......s3	78⅛
500 Reading R.......b3	102⅜	400 do	78⅜
600 do	102⅜	300 do.......b3	78⅜
2800 do	102⅜	300 do	78⅜
800 do.......s3	102⅜	200 do.......b3	78⅜
800 do.......s10	102⅜	300 Union Nav. Co	107⅛
3000 do.......s30	102⅛	100 do	107⅛
100 Mariposa Pref	30⅜	300 M. So. & N. I	77⅜
600 Clev. & Pitts	89⅛	1400 do	78⅛
800 do	89	500 do	77⅜
400 do	88⅜	200 do	77⅛
800 do	88⅛	100 do.......b3	77⅜
1200 do.......s3	88⅜	200 do.......s3	77⅜
400 Cleve. & Tol	124⅛	400 do.......b3	77⅜
1800 P., Ft.W.& C	96		

FRIDAY, Jan. 18—P. M.

The Gold Room opened at 137⅜ ⅌ cent. this morning; advanced to 137⅝ ⅌ cent.; fell back to 136¾ ⅌ cent., and again advanced to 136⅞ ⅌ cent.—all before the close of regular 'Change hours. There was a large business done, and while the range of sales was ⅛@⅜ ⅌ cent. above yesterday's average, there was more inclination to sell the market *short*. The Customs demand for several days past has been nearly half a million of dollars ⅌ day, but the Treasury Office has probably sold these new receipts as they came in, so that the market is not advanced from this cause. The Foreign Exchanges for Saturday are not so firm as for the Boston mail of Wednesday, although the Southern mails are behind and the supply of Bills from that quarter thus lessened. The standard Bankers are drawing on London at 109¼@109⅜ ⅌ cent. On Paris the rates are f.5.17½@f.5.16¼ to the dollar.

The demand for Money is not pressing from the Brokers, while the offerings are quite liberal at 7 ⅌ cent., especially from private lenders. There was a partial inquiry early in the day for Money to carry Gold. The wants of the Stock Brokers were comparatively moderate. The Railway speculation is in the main decidedly bearish, so that there is a good deal done in the way of borrowing Stocks.

The Public Funds ruled about the same as on Thursday. There was rather more done early in the day in the 5-20s of 1862, but the interruption in the land telegraph connecting with the Atlantic 'Cable by the snow-storm brought business to a pause.

The Railway market was weaker than at any time since the New-Year on the general list. The pressure upon the best of the active Western Stocks, like Fort Wayne and Rock Island, and also on Reading, Erie and New-York Central, was especially prominent after 1 o'clock, and from no special cause except in case of Fort Wayne, about which the rumor was circulated that the quarterly dividends cannot be maintained at the rate of 10 ⅌ cent. a year and the improvement of the line kept up. As the January quarterly dividend has just been paid, it is difficult to know with absolute certainty what can be or will be done three months hence, and this period is more than ample for the free indulgence of all sorts of rumors and predictions. The Stock has shown weakness for some days past, but sold below par for the first time yesterday. To-day it fell to 97@96½ ⅌ cent. It was again stated to-day that the controversy between Mr. VANDERBILT and the New-York Central had been referred to mutual arbitrators for settlement, and the Stock was fairly supported until after the close of the second regular Board, when the price fell below 108 ⅌ cent. Heavy sales of Reading were made at 103 ⅌ cent., ex-dividend. The Miscellaneous Shares were weaker than yesterday, though not much lower on the sales made.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night. The Railways closed bearish and generally lower than on the last printed sales:

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
U. S. 10-40s	100	99⅞	Northwest	42⅛	41⅜
U. S. 5-20s	107⅛	108	N. West Pref	80⅛	79
U. S. 7.30s	104⅛	104⅛	Rock Island	100⅜	98⅜
N. Y. Central	108⅜	107½	Fort Wayne	99⅜	96⅜
Erie	63⅜	62⅜	Cumb'land Coal	93	93
Hudson	128	125	Quicksilver	42⅛	41
Reading	104	102⅜	W. U. Telegraph	46⅜	46
Mich. Southern	79⅜	77⅜	Mariposa Pref	30⅜	30⅛
Illinois Central	120	119⅜	Ohio Certificates	26⅜	26⅛
Pittsburgh	90⅛	88⅜	American Gold	137⅛	136⅜
Tennessee 6s	66	66	Bills on London	109⅜	109⅛

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	116	American Exchange	115
Mechanics'	115	Pacific	165
Tradesmen's	142	Bank of the Republic	116⅜
National	109	Bank of N. America	107
State of New York	106	Metropolitan	125
Commerce	112	Shoe and Leather	110
Ocean	100		

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	93	Chi. & N. W. 1st M	88⅜
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R Est	89	Cons. 7 ⅌ c. conv	83
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	89	Han. & St.Jo. L.G	98
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	102	Lack. & West'n Bds	97
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	107	Del. L. & W. 2d M	100
Erie 7s, 3d mort. 1883	100	Tol. & Wab. 1st M	98
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	90	Tol. & W. 2d M	75
Erie 7s. 5th mort. 1888	90	Gal. & Chic., Ext	100
Hud. R. 7s.2d M.,s.f.'85	102	Chi. & R. I. 1st M	98
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M. 1875	98	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	100⅜
Hud. R. 7s. conv., 1867	98	N. J. Central 2d M	100
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	100⅛	Pitts.,Ft.W.&Ch.1st M	100
Harlem 3d mort., '68	98	Pitts.,Ft.W.&Ch. 2d M	94
Mich.Cen.8 ⅌ ct.'69-'72	100	Pitts.,Ft.W.&Ch. 3d M	84
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M	91	Chic. & Alton, S. F	98⅜
N. Ind. Goshen L. 1868	97	Chi. & Al. 1st M	98
Mich.S.&N.I.S.F.7 ⅌ c	98⅜	Chi. & Alton Inc	90
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. 1875	106	Atlantic & G. W. 2d M	69⅜
Alton & T. H. 1st M	90	Ohio & Miss. 1st mort	89
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	80	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	89
Alton & T. H. 2d M. m	75	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M	81
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	96	Marietta & Cin. 1st M	85

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $2,221,003. The following is the summary of the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	577	$270,730	916	$424,084	982	$474,988
Man. of Cotton	817	273,007	1,251	433,369	539	182,620
Man. of Silk	170	178,563	113	107,367	119	143,380
Man. of Flax	401	124,755	1,121	228,147	759	252,394
Miscellaneous	1,434	127,161	640	82,857	623	19,793
Total	3,408	$974,156	4,041	$1,246,847	2,972	1,073,205
		1,246,847				974,156

Total entered.....$2,221,003   Total marketed..$2,047,361

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total Receipts, $964,671 66, of which $473,000 were for Customs; Gold Notes, $183,000; Payments, $1,043,679 73; Balance, $103,985,151 34.

We have to acknowledge the receipt, from the enterprising publishers, of a bound copy of the third volume of *The Financial and Commercial Chronicle*, which is now established on a successful and remunerative basis. This success has been legitimately earned by a faithful and intelligent devotion to the industrial, commercial, and financial interests of the country. Many of the economical doctrines and opinions set forth in its columns have been in conflict with those which we have felt it to be our duty to express and advocate; but this is in the realm of theory exclusively. In the world of fact—of authentic and trustworthy information relative to current business movements—we can speak in terms of commendation of the weekly *résumé* given by the *Chronicle*. It is this feature which imparts its distinctive value and interest to the paper, and which constitutes it so welcome a weekly visitor to the office and the counting-house. The admirable manner in which its contents are presented to the reader, and the convenient form in which it is published, render the *Chronicle* eminently useful for reference purposes, in connection with the discussions of important economical topics, to which so liberal an amount of space is regularly allowed in its attractively printed pages.

New York Central and the Hudson.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I might have added to my previous communication that the war declared by Mr. VANDERBILT against the Central was not wholly unexpected. The party who made the recent change in the Central direction were not ignorant of the circumstance that the road had been rendered subservient, in a large measure, to Mr. VANDERBILT's two lines between Albany and New-York—the Hudson and Harlem. That gentleman was well represented in the old Central Board, and whether he actually claimed, as I have reason to suppose, or not to dictate the terms of connection, it is quite certain that practically he had his own way. He is not so well, if at all, represented in the new Board; but while the proprietary of the road under any administration are ready and willing to make any equitable arrangement for the division of through business, whether freight or passengers, they are not prepared, any longer, to submit to terms, which, without either equity or reason, he may think proper—and within his power at this peculiar season of the year—*to dictate*. In other words, they are not ready to be victimized merely because they chance to be *a corporation*, and have no inclination to impoverish their line either in fear of or to promote selfish *private* interests.

In view of all the facts of the controversy and the public sympathies in favor of the Central, I am satisfied not only with the stand which the managers have taken, but with the prospect that they are in the right way to advance the true interest of the Company.

A STOCKHOLDER.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,
(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)
30 Wall Street, N, Y.
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCK FOR SALE.
$11 paid in at.....$8
$14 paid in at.....11
$17 paid in at.....14
Also, American, Adams, United States and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express stocks at lowest market rates, by
BOOKSTAVER, THAYER & SLOSSON,
Bankers and Brokers, No. 71 Broadway, N. Y.

BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.
These include Park, Water and other Improvements Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Wall and Nassau sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 18, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 39 bbls. Ashes, 4,226 bbls. Flour, 312 bags Corn Meal, 250 bushels Wheat, 4,100 bushels Corn, 3,600 bushels Oats, 50 bushels Rye, 590 pkgs. Pork, 348 pkgs. Cut Meats, 400 pkgs. Lard, 111 pkgs. Beef, and 583 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Pots continue in request at $8 25@$8 50 ⅌ 100 lbs. Pearls are nominal.

BEESWAX—Has been dull, but steady in prices.

CANDLES—Have been in demand at unchanged figures.

COFFEE—Has been moderately inquired for at uniform rates, including Java at 24½c.@25½c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 17c.@17½c.; Rio, 15c.@18c.; St. Domingo, 15½c.@16½c., in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been in more request at rather firmer prices. Middlings, 35c.@37c., chiefly within our range, ⅌ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 3,850 bales, against receipts of 250 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	16,727
Receipts last week	15,047
Receipts preceding week	20,957
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	37,396
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	186,827
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1	23,994
Exports since Sept. 1	135,733
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	160,000
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	858,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	363,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	528,000

DRY GOODS—Have been quiet since our last, though holders have been firm in their views, and more confident as to the immediate future. Supplies of Domestics have been moderate, especially so in the line of standard and desirable Cotton fabrics. Foreign goods have been neglected, save in the instances of a few lines of seasonable Dress fabrics, which have been more inquired for at somewhat firmer rates. The week's imports of Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $2,221,003, including $974,156 entered for consumption direct, and $1,246,847 entered for warehousing. The amount of foreign Dry Goods actually marketed this week has been $2,047,361.

FISH—The leading kinds have been held more firmly, but have been quiet since our last.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in rather better demand, at a shade firmer prices. Sales since our last have been 8,100 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 40@$10 50; common to fair Extra State, fresh inspection, at $10 45@$11 55; fair to choice do. do. at $11 55@$12 40; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $11 75@$12 50 ⅌ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$9 40	@10 50
Extra State	10 45	@12 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c	10 45	@14 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	11 75	@12 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	12 50	@15 00
Extra Genesee	12 45	@15 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	14 20	@17 00

Southern Flour is unaltered. Sales since our last, 200 bbls. at $11 75@$13 90 for ordinary to fair extra, and $13 95@$17 for fair to very choice extra do., ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour continues inactive at $12 75@$15 25 for extra, ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour rules quiet at from $6 40@$8 ⅌ bbl.; sales 450 bbls. Corn Meal continues dull and heavy at $5@$5 10 for Western and Pennsylvania; $5 10@$5 25 for Jersey, and $5 40@$5 50 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Sales 350 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues quiet at $2 90@$3 30 ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been held rather more firmly, but has been quiet to-day. Sales 24,000 bushels, including No. 3 to No. 2 Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $2 15@$2 25 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in fair demand and firmer. Sales since our last 57,000 bushels, at $1 17@$1 17½ for mixed Western, in store, $1 19@$1 20 for do. afloat, $1 21@$1 22½ for do. afloat, and prompt delivery guaranteed, and $1 07@$1 12 for new Yellow and White Jersey and Southern, ⅌ bushel. Rye has been firmer. Sales 8,400 bushels, including Canada in bond at $1 15. Barley has been quiet. Sales have been reported since our last of 18,700 bushels, part at $1 15@$1 16 for Canada West, free, ⅌ bushel. Nothing new in Barley Malt. Oats are brisker and firmer. We quote Chicago, Milwaukee and Cleveland at 63c.@65c., and State at 67c.@69c. ⅌ bushel; sales 24,000 bushels.

HAY—North River bale is in rather more demand at $1 20@$1 35 for shipment, and $1 45@$1 70 for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw, $1@$1 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in request and firm, including new, at 35c.@70c.; old at 20c.@50c.; also foreign at 40c.@55c. ⅌ lb. Mr. EMMET WELLS notices the week's business thus: "A good trade opened on Monday and continued up to Thursday, when, on account of the great snow-storm, business was almost wholly suspended. Our revised quotations this week show an advance of 2½c.@5c. ⅌ lb. in prices of choice grades. There is more inquiry for very low grades, which are extremely scarce and sell readily at 35c.@40c. cash. A London circular of Dec. 29, says: 'New American Hops are not salable at the rates demanded, and in the absence of business it is useless to quote values; at £10 ⅌ cwt. (55c. ⅌ lb.,) sales might be made of fine qualities.'"

HIDES—Have been held firmly, but have been less active.

LATHS—Have been quiet at previous quotations.

LEATHER—Sole has been moderately inquired for at steady prices, including: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, at 34c.@38c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@48c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 44c.@47c.; Oak Slaughter, middle, Cropped, good, 47c.@51c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 18c.@20c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 30½c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 32c.@33c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 30½c.@31½c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 31½c.@32½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 31½c.@32½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 30c.@31c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 28c.@30c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Damaged, all weights, 27c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Poor, all weights, 20c.@23c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 34c.@37c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 35c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 34c.@37c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 38c.@48c., cash, ⅌ lb.

LIME—Has been inactive at unchanged rates.

MOLASSES—Has been quiet to-day, including Porto Rico at 45c.@60c.; Cuba at 37c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@85c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in limited request, including Spirits Turpentine at 67c.@68½c. ⅌ gallon. Crude do. at $5 25@$5 75; Resin at $4 31¼@$10 50 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2@$2 75; Pitch, $4 50 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been rather more sought after, including Crude Whale at $1 15@$1 20; Bleached Whale at $1 20; Crude Sperm at $2 55@$2 60; Unbleached do. at $2 95@$3 05; Lard Oil at $1@$1 25; Red Oil at 70c.@85c.; Linseed Oil at $1 18@$1 22, for English and American, ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in moderate request, at 20c.@20½c. for Crude; 29½c.@32½c. for ordinary to prime Refined, in bond, and 43c.@45c. for do., free, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in more demand at decidedly better prices, closing less buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 4,100 bbls. in lots, at $20 75@$21 50 for new City and Western Mess, closing at $21 37 for new Western Mess; $19 90@$20 12, cash and regular way, for one year old Mess, closing at $20, cash; $16 75@$17 12 for Prime Mess; $20@$21 for Prime Mess, ⅌ bbl. Sales were also reported of 1,250 bbls. New Mess, for forward delivery, including sellers' options, February and March, at $21 50@$21 75 ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats are in brisk request; sales 970 pkgs. part to arrive, at 8½c.@9½c. for Shoulders, and 10c.@12c. for Hams, ⅌ lb. Bacon has been more sought after at about steady prices; sales 700 boxes, part to arrive, at 11½c.@11½c. for new short clear, 10¾c. for long clear, 11c. for short rib, and 10c.@10½c. for Cumberland Cut; also 12c. for long cut Hams, ⅌ lb. Lard is in demand and firm; sales since our last 1,150 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 12½c.@13c. for inferior to very choice old, and 13c.@13½c. for new ⅌ lb. Dressed Hogs continue in fair demand at 8½c.@8¾c. for Western, and 8¾c.@9½c. for City, ⅌ lb. Beef has been in good request and steady in price, at $12@$18 for Plain Mess and $17@$21 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 580 bbls. Tierce Beef continues quiet at $31@$34 for India Mess and $28@$30 for Prime Mess, ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams have been in better request at $28 50@$33 50 ⅌ bbl.; sales 350 bbls. Butter continues in moderate demand at 30c.@42c. for State, and 42c.@48c. for Fancy do., and 15c.@35c. for poor to prime Western, ⅌ lb. Cheese has been in fair request at 9c.@19c., with some fancy lots at 20c. ⅌ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chenango County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ⅌ lb	42	@44
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ⅌ lb	43	@45
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ⅌ lb	38	@40
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb	35	@38
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ⅌ lb	40	@43
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ⅌ lb	35	@38
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ⅌ lb	40	@43
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities, ⅌ lb	30	@33
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ⅌ lb	38	@40
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ⅌ lb	32	@34
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb	34	@35
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ⅌ lb	30	@33
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb	22	@25
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ⅌ lb	22	@24
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ⅌ lb	23	@25
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ⅌ lb	18	@23
Western States—firkins, common	15	@17
Rolls, State, good to prime, in cloths	30	@33
Rolls, Western, good to prime, in cloths	25	@30
Rolls, poor to good	22	@26

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ⅌ lb	18	@20
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ⅌ lb	17	@18
Factory Dairies, Western, ⅌ lb	17	@18
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ⅌ lb	17	@19
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ⅌ lb	16	@17
Farm Dairies, Western, ⅌ lb	15	@17
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ⅌ lb	9	@15
Farm Dairies, Common, ⅌ lb	15	@16

The movements in Provisions in the Milwaukee market, week ending with Jan. 15, Messrs. GEORGE I. JONES & Co. notice thus: "The Provision market during the past week has fallen short of many of the expectations formed in regard to it. Many supposed that by this time the question would be decided whether lower or higher prices would rule. The problem is still to be solved. The trade has continued about as dull as at any previous time this season, but prices have neither declined nor advanced. The receipts of hogs have been large, and the packers have been kept well supplied, but they have not succeeded in establishing lower prices. The shipping demand for products has been moderate, and speculators and buyers for holding here are mostly holding off. The packers are still the heaviest operators, and have to make many shipments of product on their own account. The total packing to date aggregates about 75,000, and the packers have on hand about 12,000 hogs still to be cut. The packing at this date last year was about 35,000, and in 1865 about 95,000. The prospect is now very favorable for 125,000 being packed here this season. Mess Pork has been freely offered at $18@$18 25, but the sales have been moderate. One packer offered 5,000 barrels at $18 25, and intimated that he would accept $18. Clear Pork has sold to extent of 500 barrels, at $19, but is generally held at $19 50@$20. Thin Mess may be quoted at $16 75; Prime Mess is held at $16 25@$16 50; Extra Prime has sold at $13, but at the close is held at $13 25@$13 50; Pickled Hams in tierces have been offered as low as 9½c., but there have been very few buyers. Packers generally ask 9¾c.@10c. Dry Salted Short Cut Hams for future delivery were offered to extent of 1,000 boxes at 9½c., packed, without takers. Dry Salted Shoulders sold to-day at 6½c., packed, but packers generally ask 7c. Prime Lard has been in good demand at 11½c.@11¾c., but holders are now asking 12c. No. 1 Lard is quiet at 10½c.@11c. A moderate inquiry for light weight Long Cut English Hams has appeared at 9½c., boxed. Nothing doing in Middles. The receipts of Hogs for the past week sum up 745 live and 18,295 dressed. Live are selling at $6@$6 15 ⅌ 100 lbs., gross, and dressed at $6 75@$7 ⅌ 100 lbs., net. Freights unchanged."

RICE—Has been quiet at previous figures, including Carolina at $9 50@10 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Have been in limited request, yet quoted steady.

SKINS—Have been less active at unchanged quotations.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand at uniform prices. Sales since our last 4[illegible] hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 9⅝c.@12c., and 256 boxes Havana at 9⅝c.@11⅝c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continue in moderate demand, at from 13c.@15c. ⅌ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 54,000 lbs. at 9¾c.@11½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 141,000 lbs., at 11½c.@11⅝c.; also 103,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@10¾c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Have been in demand at full rates.

WHISKY—Has been wholly neglected.

FREIGHTS—Business in this line has been dull to-day. The ice in the harbor impeded shipping operations. For Liverpool the engagements included 1,150 bales Cotton at ½d.@5-16d. by sailing vessel and 9-16d. by steamer, ⅌ lb.

BUFFALO, Friday, Jan. 18.

FLOUR—Demand moderate and market steady; sales 300 bbls. No. 1 Spring at $11 75@$12; other grades unchanged. WHEAT quiet and unchanged, and nothing doing by which to establish quotations. CORN in active demand; market steady: sales 400 bushels No. 1 Illinois at 98c., and 300 bushels do. at $1; new quoted at 85c.@88c., as to quality. OATS nominally 50c. BARLEY quiet at $1@$1 04. RYE nominal at $1. Heavy Mess PORK quiet and nominal at $20 58, and light do. at $19 50. LARD quiet at 12½c.@13c. DRESSED HOGS dull at 7½c.@8c. WHISKY firm at $2 39.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 18.

FLOUR—Sales of choice City Mills Extra at $14 75; prices generally dull and nominal for Western and other descriptions. WHEAT—Sales of Red at $3@$3 15. CORN—Sales of White at $1@$1 05; Mixed do. at $1@$1 03; closing at the inside price for prime Pennsylvania. OATS—Steady at 58c.@60c. SUGAR firm; fair to good refined 10½c.@10¾c. COFFEE quiet; Rio cargoes selling at 12c.@12½c. ⅌ lb. for gold, in bond. WHISKY dull and irregular. PETROLEUM, 30c.@31c. for refined.

FAMILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Jan. 18, 1867.

MEATS.

Meats are kept up in price to extreme figures, this week, though the dealers report a very moderate run of custom. Supplies are ample for the current wants of the trade.

Retail Prices of Meats in New-York:

Beef, roasting pieces, ⅌ lb	$ 25	@ 30
Beef, chuck-roast, ⅌ lb	14	@ 25
Beef, round, ⅌ lb	17	@ 23
Beef, rumps, ⅌ lb	17	@ 23
Beef, porter-house steak, ⅌ lb	20	@ 38
Beef, sirloin steak, ⅌ lb	25	@ 30
Beef, coarse cuts, ⅌ lb	10	@ 18
Beef, corned, ⅌ lb	10	@ 22
Beef, smoked, ⅌ lb	20	@ 30
Beef tongues, each	1 00	@1 50
Mutton, by the carcass, ⅌ lb	9	@ 15
Mutton, hind-quarters, ⅌ lb	12	@ 18
Mutton, fore-quarters, ⅌ lb	9	@ 12
Mutton, chops, ⅌ lb	15	@ 25
Mutton, legs, ⅌ lb	18	@ 25
Pigs, roasting, each	2 75	@4 00
Pork, joints, ⅌ lb	14	@ 18
Pork steaks, ⅌ lb	15	@ 18
Pork, corned, ⅌ lb	12	@ 16
Bacon, ⅌ lb	15	@ 20
Hams, ⅌ lb	15	@ 20
Shoulders, ⅌ lb	13	@ 17
Veal, hind-quarters, ⅌ lb	20	@ 30
Veal, fore-quarters, ⅌ lb	14	@ 20
Veal cutlets, ⅌ lb	32	@ 40
Veal, fillets, ⅌ lb	32	@ 40
Veal, loins, ⅌ lb	26	@ 30
Sausages, country made, ⅌ lb	15	@ 20
Lard, ⅌ lb	15	@ 20
Suet, ⅌ lb	15	@ 20
Haslets, each	5	@ 10
Tripe, ⅌ lb	8	@ 10

POULTRY AND GAME.

Supplies are less extensive this week, and dealers quote choice stock somewhat firmer. The demand is moderate, however.

Retail Prices of Poultry and Game in New-York:

Chickens, ⅌ lb	$ 18	@ 25
Chickens, broiling, ⅌ pair	75	@1 25
Ducks, ⅌ lb	20	@ 25
Ducks, ⅌ pair	1 00	@2 50
Ducks, Brant, ⅌ pair	1 75	@2 25
Ducks, broadbill, ⅌ pair	1 00	@1 25
Ducks, Canvas Back, ⅌ pair	4 00	@5 00
Ducks, Mallard, ⅌ pair	1 00	@1 50
Ducks, Red-head, ⅌ pair	1 75	@2 25
Ducks, teal, ⅌ pair	60	@ 75
Ducks, Widgeon, ⅌ pair	75	@1 00
Fowls, ⅌ lb	18	@ 22
Fowls, Bucks Co., ⅌ lb	25	@ 28
Geese, ⅌ lb	16	@ 22
Geese, Wild, each	87	@1 25
Guinea Hens, ⅌ pair	87	@1 00
Partridges, ⅌ pair	75	@1 25
Pigeons, squab, ⅌ pair	62	@ 75
Prairie Chickens, ⅌ pair	62	@ 87
Quail, ⅌ doz	2 50	@3 25
Rabbits, ⅌ pair	45	@ 60
Squirrels, each	10	@ 12
Turkeys, ⅌ lb	20	@ 28
Venison ⅌ lb	8	@ 25
Wild Turkeys, ⅌ lb	25	@ 30

FISH.

Trade has been very dull in this line, for some days past. Supplies have been light and prices high, partly accounting for the meagre business.

Retail Prices of Fish in New-York:

Bass, ⅌ lb	$ 20	@ 30
Black-fish, ⅌ lb	15	@ 18
Cat-fish, ⅌ lb	12	@ 15
Clams, ⅌ doz	25	@ 1 00
Cod, ⅌ lb	12	@ 15
Codfish, steak, ⅌ lb	15	@ 18
Cod, dried, ⅌ lb	9	@ 12
Crabs, ⅌ dozen	20	@ 30
Eels, ⅌ lb	20	@ 30
Flounders, ⅌ lb	12	@ 15
Frost Fish, ⅌ lb	10	@ 12
Haddock, ⅌ lb	10	@ 12
Halibut, ⅌ lb	25	@ 30
Halibut, smoked, ⅌ lb	20	@ 24
Herrings, smoked, ⅌ lb	12	@ 15
Lobsters, ⅌ lb	8	@ 10
Mackerel, fresh, each	25	@ 30
Mackerel, salt, each	12	@ 18
Mackerel, smoked, ⅌ lb	15	@ 20
Oysters, ⅌ 100	75	@ 3 50
Oysters, pickled, ⅌ 100	2 00	@ 3 00
Perch, ⅌ lb	12	@ 15
Pickerel, ⅌ lb	15	@ 20
Salmon, fresh, ⅌ lb	87	@ 1 25
Salmon, smoked, ⅌ lb	30	@ 35
Salmon, pickled, ⅌ lb	22	@ 25
Scollops, ⅌ quart	35	@ 40
Smelts, ⅌ lb	25	@ 30
Sounds and Tongues, ⅌ lb	15	@ 20
Whitefish, ⅌ lb	18	@ 22

VEGETABLES.

The market is gradually hardening, as regards price, on reduced supplies, though trade has been without special animation. There has been a fair inquiry for Potatoes.

Retail Prices of Vegetables in New-York:

Beans, steeped, ⅌ quart	$ 20	@ 25
Beets, new, ⅌ half peck	25	@ 37
Cabbages, new, each	10	@ 20
Cabbages, red, each	18	@ 25
Carrots, new, ⅌ dozen	18	@ 25
Cauliflowers, each	30	@ 60
Celery, ⅌ bunch	12	@ 20
Garlic, ⅌ bunch	20	@ 25
Lettuce, ⅌ head	12	@ 15
Leeks, ⅌ bunch	8	@ 10
Onions, ⅌ peck	62	@ 75
Onions, ⅌ quart	10	@ 15
Oyster Plant, ⅌ bunch	12	@ 15
Parsnips, ⅌ dozen	20	@ 35
Parsley, ⅌ bunch	8	@ 10
Potatoes, ⅌ bbl	3 25	@4 25
Potatoes, ⅌ peck	50	@ 62
Potatoes, Sweet, ⅌ peck	1 00	@1 25
Pumpkins, each	20	@ 40
Sage and Thyme, ⅌ bunch	3	@ 4
Squash, ⅌ lb	4	@ 6
Spinach, ⅌ half peck	20	@ 30
Turnips, new, ⅌ half peck	15	@ 25
Water Cresses, ⅌ quart	18	@ 25

FRUIT.

Dealers complain of dull times rather bitterly. Stocks are very light, and prices on the advance. Figs are unusually plenty at the stands of the retailers this week.

Retail Prices of Fruit in New-York:

Almonds, ⅌ lb	$ 40	@ 50
Apples, ⅌ half peck	40	@ 75
Apples, Lady, ⅌ quart	37	@ 50
Cranberries, ⅌ quart	20	@ 30
Currants, Zante, ⅌ lb	15	@ 20
Dates, ⅌ lb	30	@ 40
Figs, ⅌ lb	18	@ 28
Grapes, ⅌ lb	20	@ 35
Grapes, Malaga, ⅌ lb	1 00	@ 1 25
Hickory Nuts, ⅌ quart	18	@ 25
Lemons, ⅌ doz	20	@ 40
Oranges, ⅌ doz	50	@ 1 25
Pears, ⅌ quart	25	@ 50
Raisins, ⅌ lb	20	@ 30

BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Have been in moderate request, and generally firm.

Retail Prices in New-York:

Butter, prime to choice table, ⅌ lb	45	@ 50
Butter, fair to good ⅌ lb	40	@ 45
Butter, cooking, ⅌ lb	25	@ 35
Cheese, ⅌ lb	18	@ 22
Eggs, ⅌ doz	—	@ 50
Honey, White Clover, ⅌ can	75	@1 00
Honey, White Clover, ⅌ bottle	30	@ —
Honey, Comb, ⅌ lb	40	@ 50

SUNDRIES.

Retail Prices in New-York:

Coal, ⅌ ton of 2,000 lbs	$6 00	@ 8 00
Coffee, Green, ⅌ lb	30	@ 45
Coffee, Roast, in bean, ⅌ lb	35	@ 52
Coffee, R'st and Gro'd, ⅌ lb	30	@ 52
Coffee, rye, chicory, &c., ⅌ lb	20	@ 30
Flour, Extra Family ⅌ bbl	13 50	@16 50
Flour, Family, ⅌ 25lb. bags	2 00	@ 2 75
Meal, Corn, ⅌ 7 lb. bags	28	@ 35
Meal, Oat, ⅌ lb	7	@ 9
Molasses, ⅌ gallon	70	@ 1 10
Rice, ⅌ lb	9	@ 12
Soap, by the box, ⅌ lb	11	@ 14
Sugar, Brown, ⅌ lb	14½	@ 15½
Sugar, Soft White, ⅌ lb	16	@ 17
Sugar, Crushed, &c., ⅌ lb	18	@ 20
Syrup, ⅌ gallon	1 00	@ 1 75
Teas, English Breakf't, ⅌ lb	75	@ 1 25
Teas, Green, ⅌ lb	85	@ 2 00
Teas, Mixed, ⅌ lb	85	@ 1 10
Milk, ⅌ quart	10	@ 12

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, "OURS." Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, John Gilbert, Charles Fisher, Miss Mary Gannon, Madeline Henriques, Fanny Morant, &c.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE FOOL'S REVENGE. Characters by Mr. Edwin Booth, Miss Rachael Noah, Miss Ida Vernon, Barton Hill, &c.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, RICHINGS ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.—FRA DIAVOLO.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 1 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Parisian Fancy Spectacle, CENDRILLON. Characters by Miss Eliza Newton, Mrs. W. Gomersal, Mrs. M. Wilkins, Miss S. Cole, Miss Alicia Mandeville, Miss S. A. Hinckley, Miss Annie Yeamans, Mrs. H. Bland, &c.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, ZELLAH, A TALE OF WASHINGTON, THE SNOW-BIRD, JACK CADE, and LES DEUX FUGITIFFS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, LA PAPILLONNE.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2 and EVENING at 7¾, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2½ o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. Magnificent Horse Comedy, JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

NEW FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS. Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c. UN BALLA MASCHERA, RUNNING THE BLOCKADE, LORD LOVEL, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, CINDER-LEON and MADAGASCAR BALLET, DEMON DANCE, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

DODWORTH'S HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock. M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS.

UNION HALL,
Broadway and 23d-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, BUNYAN TABLEAUX, largest panorama in the world, illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrims' Progress.

STEINWAY HALL,
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 3 o'clock, PUBLIC REHEARSAL OF THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, ALFRED H. PEASE'S ANNUAL GRAND CONCERT.
SUNDAY EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.

DERBY'S NEW ART ROOMS,
No. 653 Broadway.
THIS DAY, HORSE FAIR and other VALUABLE PAINTINGS.

SEVENTH REGIMENT ARMORY,
3d-av., between 6th and 7th sts.
THIS EVENING, CONCERT OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G. BAND.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum	$10
The Daily Times (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The Semi-Weekly Times, one year	$3
The Semi-Weekly Times, two copies, one year	$5
The Weekly Times, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have advices to Jan. 18 by Ocean Telegraph. The London journals of yesterday make mention of a rumor that the Great Powers have resolved to urge the Sublime Porte to call a Conference upon the Eastern Question.

The Upper House of the Hungarian Diet has unanimously passed M. Deak's address to the Emperor of Austria.

The Italian Government has resolved to tax Church property to the extent of six hundred millions of livres. M. Tonello's mission to Rome relative to the Bishops has been satisfactorily terminated.

It is reported that a desperate plot has been discovered to assassinate the Pacha of Egypt.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, several petitions were presented and appropriately referred. Objection being made to a resolution, offered by Mr. Sumner, requesting information from the President respecting the reported resignation of Minister Motley, it went over. The House bill of the last session, relating to national cemeteries, was reported from the Military Committee. The bill to regulate the tenure of office was taken up, amended and passed, after speeches by Messrs. Sumner, Johnson and others. Mr. Grimes made a personal explanation, denying that there was anything in the published statement that he had endeavored to influence the Finance Committee from interested motives. Messrs. Johnson and Fessenden also alluded to it and exonerated Mr. Grimes from the charge. Mr. Fessenden, in the course of his remarks, alluded to certain newspaper statements respecting Commissioner Wells, as unqualifiedly false. The Bankrupt Bill was taken up, but before proceeding to its consideration the Senate went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned.

In the House, notice was given of a bill to suspend for two years the further retirement or cancellation of the legal-tender Treasury notes. The consideration of Mr. Stevens' Reconstruction bill was resumed, and Mr. Donnelly spoke in favor of its passage. He was followed by Mr. Eldridge, in opposition to the bill. Mr. Randall, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a bill to authorize the issue of Treasury notes not bearing interest, for providing a sinking fund for the extinguishment of the public debt. An evening session was held by the House, for the discussion of the Reconstruction Bill, but few members being in attendance.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate yesterday adopted a concurrent resolution urging Congress to give pensions to soldiers of the war of 1812. Mr. H. C. Murphy's bill relative to the transit of freight and passengers, was passed unanimously. The Hudson River Insane Asylum Bill was also passed. Adjourned until Monday evening.

The Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution directing the Railroad Committee to investigate and report concerning the present disagreement between the New-York Central and the Hudson River Railroad Companies. Various bills were introduced, and notice was given of others, but none were acted upon. Joint resolutions relative to the reconstruction of the Southern States were introduced, and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations without debate.

GENERAL NEWS.

The United States sloop-of-war *Pawnee*, which has been in commission at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy-yard for two weeks past, hauled into the stream on the 15th inst., intending to sail yesterday. She will come to this port, and then join the Brazil squadron. The *Minnesota* has been fitting out at the same yard, and was almost ready to receive her officers, but a few days since an order came to stop all work upon her.

The Lynchburgh (Va.) *Republican* states that a rumor has been current there for several days that different parties have in contemplation the establishment in that city of a tobacco factory, to be operated by lame and other disabled persons whose labor is by law exempted from taxation. A suitable building is reported to have been bought, and other preparations to be in progress.

James Robinson, the negro who committed the outrages in Dracut, Mass., was examined in the Lowell Police Court, and committed to await the action of the Grand Jury, which meets next month. The wife of a Somerville clergyman visited the jail and identified Robinson as the same fellow who visited her house with felonious intent.

The two volumes of New-Hampshire Colonial Records which were recently stolen from the office of Rev. Dr. Bouton, of Concord, were found on Sunday morning last, carefully wrapped up in a package, on the State House steps. Some of his manuscripts, which were also stolen, have not yet been recovered.

Efforts are in progress to induce the present session of the New-Jersey Legislature to pass a law requiring the fencing in of all wheels, saws, belting, and other dangerous machinery in manufacturing establishments and elsewhere, by which life and limb are jeopardized.

Daniel Lawrence, a fireman at the gas works in Milwaukee, Wis, attempting to cross over a cistern filled with hot water, on the 15th inst., slipped in and was scalded so badly that he died soon after.

LOCAL NEWS.

The case of John O'Conner, a soldier enlisted in the United States army, came up yesterday in the General Term of the Supreme Court, on an appeal from the decision of Justice Ingraham, denying his discharge on a writ of *habeas corpus*. O'Conner, it appears, was under 18 years of age at the time of enlisting, and the discharge is claimed on that ground, in pursuance of an act of Congress, passed during the first year of the rebellion. Some of the Judges of this, as also of the Second District, have held that a State Court has no jurisdiction in such cases, but that the Federal Courts should pass upon them. The appeal is in this instance taken mainly to test the question whether State Courts have jurisdiction. The proceeding is regarded as important on account of the diverse opinions expressed by the Judges of the Supreme Court. Two only of the Jusitces of the General Term—Leonard and Clerke—occupied the Bench during the argument. The decision was reserved, with an intimation from the Court that a thorough examination would be given to the law, for the reason that it was of the first importance that the qeustion involved should be well settled.

The Excise Law went into full force in this City yesterday, and during the interval from midnight of Thursday until last evening at 6 o'clock, the total number of arrests made by the Police for violations of the law reached 135. The principal arrests were for selling liquors without license. The offenders were held to bail by the Police Magistrates to answer the charges.

The swindling conspiracy case of Folger & Tibbs came to a sudden close yesterday before Justice Hogan, who decided not to admit any more evidence until he had examined the testimony already received. The two Klincks, Goggin and W. C. Williams were held to await the result in increased amounts of bail. The magistrate will render a decision on Monday.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday there were three cases of illegal voting disposed of, and one of the prisoners was fined $20. Elizabeth Collins and Maria Stuart, shoplifters, were sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months each.

Gold sold as high as 137⅝ and as low as 136⅞ yesterday, closing about 137 ₩ cent. Money 7 ₩ cent. and in easy supply. The Public Funds steady, but the Railways bearish and weak at the close.

There was rather more activity in Produce and Merchandise yesterday, and in some instances firmer prices were made. The freight market was quiet.

Special Interests Before Congress.

The class that look to Jupiter for deliverance from difficulties which their own sagacious energy should surmount, outlived Æsop. The only difference is that now-a-days they trust to the universal efficacy of legislation, and pray for it with a singular indifference to the convenience or wishes of their neighbors. This is the case with the signers of the stereotyped petitions in favor of an inflated currency, and the persistent lobbyists in behalf of a prohibitory tariff. Both separate their apparent and peculiar interests from the general interest which should govern the course of legislation. Both rely upon Congress to suspend laws that are superior to legislation, and by a couple of enactments bring back prosperity.

The welfare of the whole people demands a gradual but positive contraction of the currency. While the war lasted, they tolerated the mischief of inflation with a patience befitting their other sacrifices. Regarding it as one of the necessary concomitants of the struggle in which the nation was engaged, they submitted without a murmur to a remorseless rise in prices, and the hardships which followed in its train. They were content to suffer the penalties of an era in which speculation usurped dominion over trade, and the fluctuations of business reflected the vicissitudes of the battle-field. Nor was the evil altogether devoid of compensation. If their outlay was greater their income was also increased. If they paid more for everything they used or consumed, their own labor brought to them a larger return. The proportion of the two forms of increase was never more than proximately just; they were neither concurrent as to time nor equal as to amount, but the double movement somewhat mitigated the hardship and partially reconciled the multitude to its endurance. With the return of peace the excuses for inflation end. It is no longer justified by the exigencies of the Government, or palliated by the presence of a seemingly boundless prosperity. The demands of legitimate trade are smaller than they were, and the large margin of unemployed currency is available for speculation. Prices are artificially kept up; the fluctuations incident to speculation prevent the adjustment of relations between the prices of labor and commodities; and the return to a healthy condition of affairs is indefinitely postponed. The only available remedy for this phase of the trouble lies in the reduction of the currency. It should not be sweeping or spasmodic; and being neither, it need not be ruinously disastrous. But the policy of contraction should be fixed in a manner fatal to hopes of reversal. The resumption of specie payments should be the declared purpose of Congress, that speculators may have timely warning, and that the currents of trade may steadily approach their natural flow.

On similar grounds, it is impossible to heed the clamor of certain manufacturers for prohibitory duties without doing violence to the general welfare. The years of the war were years of unprecedented prosperity to the manufacturers who are now loudest in their cries for heavier duties. Their profits were notoriously excessive. They accumulated fortunes. They enlarged the facilities and range of their business. All they produced they sold at prices which wel nligh broke the back of the patient, long-suffering community. The people tolerated the high prices because the Government required every gold dollar that could be collected for customs' duties, and because they believed that the burden would not continue beyond the war. A certain prosperity, too, prevented a very close scrutiny of profits or a very strict estimate of the ratio of increased prices to taxation and labor. But the check to manufacturing activity which has followed the disappearance of the all-absorbing consumer, the Government, does not constitute a reason for legislating money into the purses of manufacturers. They have enjoyed an amazing run of good luck, and should be willing now to share the discomforts of depression. They had the double advantage of protective duties and a limitless demand, and should now share with fortitude the embarrassments which others have borne from the beginning of the war. The handsome profits of the past ought to be remembered in abatement of the losses of the present. And when Congress is asked to enact a tariff with especial reference to the enrichment of a few manufacturers, it cannot, without moral criminality, forget the yet stronger claims of the great body of the people, whose prayer is not for the protection which means high prices and high profits, but for protection against the prohibitionists.

There is, indeed, an inexplicable unwillingness on the part of the friends of an inflated currency and the petitioners for prohibitory tariffs to recognize the results that must follow the termination of the war. They would have things go on forever exactly as they went during the excitement of the conflict. They refuse to see that much of the material activity was abnormal, and that the activity born of speculation was in the nature of things more or less fictitious. They will not admit that with the return of peace must come a readjustment of finance, industry and business, to a degree called for by the altered circumstances of the country. Thoughtful, intelligent men, one might think, would appreciate the significance of the change, and realize the folly of attempting to arrest it by acts of Congress. Prudent men might be expected, moreover, to prepare for the revulsion and thus strip it of its terrors, instead of shouting to the Congressional Jupiter for assistance he cannot render. For a refusal to push forward the contraction of the currency may postpone speculative disaster, but will assuredly intensify its perils and enlarge the sphere of its effect. And though the enactment of prohibitory duties may temporarily augment the profits of the few, it will so cripple and injure the many that the benefit obtained by the manufacturers will be rather apparent than real.

The expediency of justice could not be more opportunely pressed upon Congress than now. There is neither wisdom nor equity in the cry for legislation with the view of satisfying and benefiting special interests. Such legislation will be illusory, if attempted, and will ultimately produce a reaction from which these special interests will be the first to suffer. The general public may be less demonstrative than the principals of the lobby, but they have rights which Congress ought not to overlook, and interests which no majority can afford to neglect. They call for a reduction in prices, which means a steady march in the direction of hard money, and for fair play in the midst of difficulties; which means a rejection of schemes tending to aggrandize special at the cost of general interests. Instead of higher tariffs, they ask for reduced taxation to the extent of the hundred millions which Mr. Wells has shown to be annually available. By providing for this lessening of the burden, in conjuction with a contraction policy, Congress will do more to promote the general weal than by the most ingenious attempt to bolster up particular manufactures. In the one case the many will be sacrificed; in the other, the few will share the relief which all will experience. That is the difference between monopoly and justice.

The Railroad Quarrel—High-Handed Proceedings of the Monopolists.

The three railroad companies which enjoy the most valuable franchises that the great State of New-York can grant have come to loggerheads on the question of how they shall distribute the profit they make out of the passenger and freight traffic—not alone their own lines proper, but of that of a score or more converging lines, the control of which belongs to half-a-dozen other States.

The question is a broad one. The immediate facts appertaining to it may be easily grouped. They are, indeed, well known to everybody that reads the current news. The Hudson River and the Harlem roads are practically under the same directory. The Central, with its branches proper, supplying a thousand miles of what is technically called "feeder," is under an independent directory, the *personnel* of which was changed the other day. Since this change took place, the question of rates, as applied to through traffic (which was compromised some two years ago, by the Central paying a heavy bonus to the Hudson for the carriage of detained freight,) might have been supposed to have solved itself on the ground of mutual interest. But the disinclination of the Central to be placed so much as it has been at the mercy of the seaboard connecting lines, showed itself just at the time when the close of navigation gave the latter, for the time, the whip hand. The notification of the Harlem and Hudson to cease connecting with the Central was given just as this terrible snow-storm which is on us now set in. Only a day or two of grace was given; and yesterday our special correspondent at Albany informed us that at that point communication by the Hudson River Railroad with the New-York Central had ceased; that travelers were compelled to walk across the ice to East Albany, and take charge of their own baggage; that the local trains to Troy had ceased running, and that the bridge might as well not have been erected. We can easily believe the appendix to this statement—that great indignation is felt by travelers, and that it is confidently hoped the Legislature will interfere.

The hope of legislative interference is echoed here in every circle where the gamblers in railway stocks do not dominate. It is not necessary, in trying to get at the equity of the case, to put the blame of the disturbance of communication upon the shoulders of one company or the other. The sympathies of the great bulk of our merchants, as well as of the travelling public, will naturally be, for the time, with the Central, on the two-fold ground that, while its feeders give it a quasi-national character, monopoly, *and that alone*, permits the seaboard twin-line to dictate terms which may be utterly unreasonable.

But that is not a statement of the question as regards the public. These companies, one and all, have to be taught this lesson—and, Heaven willing, they shall be taught it speedily—that they are not so many Faro Banks; that they enjoy franchises from the State which imply obligations to the State; that they are not the absolute property of a set of unscrupulous money-changers, but in a broad, and legitimate, and *conservative* sense, are the property of the people; that by every recognised law of property-interest, those who seek to hold them by a *rouge-et-noir* title can be displaced to-morrow; that they are not held in fee simple, but under favor of terminable State franchise; that their directors are public carriers, and can and *will* be compelled to do the duty of public carriers.

That is the judgment of the people. It is not the judgment of certain citizens of New-York. It is what the whole country *will see to.* There will be no nonsense or trifling about the matter either. The bill introduced yesterday by Mr. Murphy in the Senate, timely as it is, barely comes up to public expectation in the peremptory nature of its requirements. The State Engineer should have *immediate* power to intervene, and the penalties of resisting his authority should be ten times higher than they are. It is, we are assured, openly boasted in New-York to-day that any interference by the Legislature can be bought off. Let us keep this in view—not from any belief that such boasting has any ground, but to stir up every Senator and every Member of Assembly, without regard to party, to stand by the people, and to put the gamblers down for once and for all.

Not many years more can elapse when the whole question of railway proprietorship must and will be revised. In England, it certainly looks as if the Government may soon take both railways and telegraphs under State control. These swindling practices among ourselves can hardly fail to raise the same issue here, and to raise it soon.

Progress in Italy.

Baron Ricasoli's letter to the banished Bishops of Italy, which we republished a few days since, must have struck all Americans with peculiar pleasure and surprise. It will be remembered that the Italian Government, through its Minister, rescinded the decree of banishment against the Bishops who had been opposed to the new Italian Kingdom, on the broad ground that, under a Constitutional Government, there should be "neither martyrs nor privileged persons."

But the great Italian statesman, not content with this, now administers a lesson of toleration to the recusant Bishops, and in a number of passages cites the example of the United States, as illustrating the benefit of universal religious toleration. Here, he urges, the Mussulman and the Greek, the Christian and the Heathen, the Catholic and Protestant, the Jew and the Gentile, can have their places of worship side by side, neither molesting the other, and all equally protected by the law.

Nor has this, he urges, impaired the religious earnestness or diminished the fervor of piety among Americans. And such toleration, or rather liberality, he claims is the duty of the Catholic Church in the new Italy, and must be the practice of the Italian Kingdom.

Such a rational letter from the leading statesman of Italy is only another evidence of the great moral and mental progress which has begun throughout the Italian people.

The Government are not too far in advance of the nation. And when Ricasoli urges universal toleration as the duty of the Bishops, he only urges what the majority of Italians begin fervently to believe.

The Government has already made its first great step in secularizing Italy, and freeing it from priestcraft, by breaking up the monasteries, and appropriating their large funds to public objects. This important measure has been fully concurred in by the people, and to their surprise and gratification they find priestly duties performed for them by new incumbents who make no charge. The nation applauds the change, and rejoices that the drones of the community are turned into workers, and that there are additional means for promoting education or for lightening taxes.

With priestcraft goes a great deal of beggary and idleness among the lower orders. Some travelers assert that the *lazzaroni* have almost ceased to be. A new modern industrial life has opened, and the mediæval rule of the priest has come to an end. The thoughts of Italy are directed to the great interests of modern popular improvement—to education, toleration, the freedom of trade and the development of the internal resources of the country. The Pope, as a temporal ruler, is passing away; with him, equally the priest as a popular ruler. The example of the United States is beginning to be presented to Italy, and this generation may not improbably see perfect toleration established under the shadow of the Vatican.

Even the Roman Church feels this great surge of ideas. In Naples, a Reform Party exists among the priests which publishes a journal on "Catholic Emancipation," and repeats in the nineteenth century the stirring and liberal sentiments of the Italian Reformer, who even preceded Luther—Savaronola. This party are in communication with the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, and seem prepared for quite as liberal a position and as reformed a creed and service as are the High Church of this country.

The only dark side is, unfortunately, the material side. Italy is poor. The new Kingdom is attempting to carry on the vast armaments and efficient establishments of a first-class European Power, without the prosperous industry or the profitable agriculture which afford the only secure basis for a successful financial system. Italy has scarcely any commerce, but a weak manufacture, and a poor agriculture. She is almost the only country, we believe, which is driven to exporting *rags* in quantity. The silk-culture has been very unfortunate for some years, and the grape-culture less profitable than usual. The peasantry are often poorly fed, and thus inefficient in labor.

Nothing in industrial branches is well developed. She needs capital and enterprise. For such a country to attempt to feed an army of 400,000 men and a host of officeholders is simply folly. There is nothing to tax; and if the Italian Government continue their present course of borrowing to spend on the army, they will soon land the country in the same financial quagmire as Austria is entangled in, with not half her resources to recover. The only wise course for Italy is to follow our example in finance, as she is recommended to do in religion, and disband the whole mighty host between Sicily and the Alps and depend on the people and a people's army in another great war, knowing that she would gain more in the relief of her industry, than she would lose in military preparation; and at the same time having everywhere trained officers to take charge of the levy *en masse* when they were called out. Carlyle says of an individual, that there are but two courses of escape in his monetary difficulties, either "to increase his numerator or diminish his denominator"—either enlarge his income or lessen his wants. It is equally so with a nation; it can only escape from financial dangers by increasing its wealth or lessening its expenses. Italy's course must be especially the latter.

Our New Senator.—Great expectations are entertained of the new Senator from the State of New-York. As a member of the House, Mr. Conkling has shown himself to be a man of practical ability and reasonable views, as well as an able debater. In this latter respect his reputation is uncommonly high, and one of the grounds upon which he was most vigorously urged for his new position was that, with him in the Senate, the Empire State would no longer be "voiceless" there. The Senate, of late years, has come to be regarded rather as a place for routine legislation and practical work than as an arena for oratorical displays, or as a body originating great measures of public policy, and impressing them upon the country. The reason of this probably is the want in the Senate of the order of talent or style of intellect required for these purposes. The history of the body certainly shows that in other times it had a different character in these respects from that which it now has. The last great Senatorial orator from this State was Mr. Seward; but when we recall his distinguished cotemporaries from Massachusetts, Kentucky and other States, we cannot but be struck with the change which this body has undergone. The Senator who makes most show of oratory in these days is Mr. Sumner, and his formal speeches always constitute an "event" in the Senate. But even those who admire them most must admit that they differ quite as widely from Mr. Webster's in a rhetorical as they do in a political point of view. On the Democratic side, Reverdy Johnson's speeches are of a higher order than those of any of his fellow-members; but it is rarely that he ventures anything more than making a "few remarks." Of all the Senators whose names are most familiar to the country—Wade, Wilson and the like—none can make any pretensions to anything like oratorical skill, and their rhetorical flights are generally within the confined limits of "few remarks." They would rather distinguish themselves by practical political work than by displays of eloquence. Our new Senator, therefore, will have no formidable rivals in the Senate upon the oratorical field, though he will none the less be able to use his ability in this direction for the benefit of the country, and the honor of the State he represents. In the political divisions of the present day Mr. Conkling is classed as a Radical Republican; but his past course as a Representative gives us reason to expect that, as a Senator, he will be neither a visionary nor an extremist. The enlarged responsibilities he will have in the Senate increase our hopes in this direction.

The President and His Impeachment.—President Johnson, we understand, is in nowise alarmed at the menacing demonstrations made against him in Congress. If impeachment be determined upon in a constitutional way, he will throw no bar in the way of the fullest investigation of every charge, personal and political, upon which it may be founded. On the contrary, he will do all in his power to secure the most searching investigation into the facts of every accusation contained in the articles drawn up. Of course it cannot but be to the last degree disagreeable and annoying to such a man as Andrew Johnson to undergo trial upon such grounds as those which have been put forth. But if the ordeal must come, the more fully every circumstance is elicited, and the more thoroughly each point is tested, the more satisfactory must be the result to himself while he remains President, as well as in the view of his future position in history. In fact, so far as regards Mr. Johnson himself, there is every reason, considering the length to which the thing has now gone, why he should earnestly desire that it be carried through. Better for him even that he should be threatened with removal from office on account of some of the charges relied on to secure that result, than that he should rest, without investigation, under other of the imputations that have been brought against him.

Pocahontas and Capt. Smith—A Romance Rudely Dispelled.

The remorselessness with which modern criticism is sweeping away some of the most popular historical traditions, finds a fresh illustration in the famous story of Pocahontas saving the life of Capt. John Smith, which for two hundred years has excited the wonder and admiration of the world. A Massachusetts antiquarian, Mr. Charles Deane, in some recently published works, of which the *North American Review* for January gives a summary, comes to the conclusion that no such occurrence ever took place, and that the whole story was invented by Capt. Smith himself. The incident is alleged to have taken place in December, 1607,—yet in a history written by Smith, and published in London in 1608, called the *True Relation*, though the account of his captivity and release by Powhatan is given, not a word is said of Pocahontas; nor in all the histories of the colonies published afterward—one written by Wingfield, the deposed Governor, in 1608, another written by a Dr. Simons, to accompany a map of Virginia, by Smith himself, and published in 1612; nor a third by Thomas Strachey, in 1615; a fourth by Raphe Hamor, once Secretary of the colony, in 1615, and a fifth by Purchas, derived from Smith himself, in 1617, is there the slightest mention of the celebrated incident in question. Both Hamor and Purchas give full accounts of Pocahontas herself, of her capture and detention as a hostage by the colonists, of her conversion to the Christian faith, her marriage to Capt. Rolfe, her visit to England and the interest she excited there; but not a word of her having interposed to save the life of Capt. John Smith. The first hint of that story seems to have been given in a pamphlet published by Smith himself in 1622, in which, speaking of his captivity, he says, "God made Pocahontas the King's daughter, the means to deliver me;" and the full account as it has ever since been received is found in another publication made by Smith in 1624, *sixteen* years after the alleged occurrence entitled a "Generall Historie." In both these last works Mr. Deane detects sundry instances of exaggeration and mendacity. They seem to have been written by Smith mainly to enlist public sentiment and sympathy in his claims to reinstatement in the colony from which he had been deposed:—and it is suggested that this fiction was invented as likely greatly to enhance his own importance, after the romantic visit, reception and death of Pocahontas in England. To those who know of the Indian maiden only through the poetry, painting and sculpture of which she has been made the subject, this picture of her, when a child of ten or twelve years old, given by Strachey, may be curious. "Pocahontas," he says, "a well featured but wanton young girl, Powhatan's daughter, sometimes resorting to our fort, of the age then of eleven or twelve years, would get the boys forth into the market place, and make them wheel, falling on their hands, turning their heels upward, whom she would follow and wheel so herself, naked as she was, all the fort over." This is not the attitude which has generally been selected by the artists who have employed their genius in illustrating her history and character.

WASHINGTON.

Debate in the Senate—Senator Sumner on the President—Davis and the Assassination—His Capture—Tariff Bills—Loyal Virginians—Southern Republicans—Sessions of the House—Colorado and Nebraska.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 18.

Senator Sumner concluded his speech in the Senate to-day, which he was prevented from finishing yesterday because of the interruption of Mr. McDougal. It is the bitterest excoriation of the President that has yet been delivered in either house. Nothing that the Senator himself has yet said can equal it for severity of language and emphatic denunciation. As it is reported in full elsewhere, your readers can peruse it for themselves. Reverdy Johnson spoke in reply, and made a good legal point against the Senator from Massachusetts by asserting that if the trial of impeachment should come before the Senate he had disqualified himself from sitting thereon by these expressions of opinion, and should be peremptorily challenged from the panel of jurors. Mr. Johnson then went on in a palliating defence of the President, which, coming from one of his friends, was not much better in effect than the strong language of Mr. Sumner. The debate finally closed with the passage, at 4 o'clock, of the bill under consideration, viz., the Tenure of Office Bill, by a vote of 29 yeas to 9 nays.

JEFFERSON DAVIS AND THE ASSASSINATION.

Before beginning the impeachment investigation *pro forma*, the Judiciary Committee will close up several other investigations, one or two of which come down from last session. The complicity of Jeff. Davis with the assassination of Mr. Lincoln is still engaging the attention of the Committee, and Secretary Stanton and Judge-Advocate-General Holt have recently been examined with reference thereto. The private papers found on Booth's body have also been again before the Committee.

The base attacks upon Senators who have had independence enough to oppose the demands of some parties for enormous and special protection were severally rebuked in the Senate to-day by Senators Grimes and Fessenden. The latter alluded especially to the charges that had been made against Mr. Grimes and Commissioner Wells, and entirely exonerated the former from all the charges that he had opposed the increase of duty on a certain article because he had a personal interest in its importation. He likewise took occasion to handsomely vindicate the great and valuable services of Mr. Wells, both in the Committee and out of it.

THE CAPTURE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

Gen. Cobb, of Wisconsin, has taken steps in the House which will result in an official statement in detail regarding the circumstances of the capture of Jeff. Davis. It is claimed by the friends of the First Wisconsin Cavalry that the capture was effected by the Fourth Michigan through disobedience of orders, or unwarranted assumption of power by the commanding officer of that regiment. The proposed distribution of the $100,000 reward offered by the General Government for the capture does not meet with the approval of all concerned, and an effort will be made to divide it more equally between the subordinate officers and men, instead of giving the greater portion of it to the commanding officers.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The Senate Finance Committee have had several sessions on the Tariff Bill since it was printed, and have made several changes, among which are the following: The duty on all anthracite coal is reduced to 50 cents per ton, the same as bituminous. The *ad valorem* duty on dressed building-stone is changed to specific. The specific duty per pound on books is changed to *ad valorem* rates. A clause has been inserted fixing a specific duty on wine in bottles different from and higher than that in casks. A few articles have also been added to the free list, among which are shingle bolts, stave bolts, and regalia used in religious cremonies.

DELEGATION OF LOYAL VIRGINIANS.

A delegation of original Unionists from Virginia, including Franklin Stearns, of Richmond, is here, attending to the interests of their friends. They intend to exert themselves either to procure a Provisional Government for their State, or to join hands with the Southern Republican Association, and support the substitute now pending for Mr. Stevens' North Carolina Enabling Act.

SOUTHERN REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Ashley called the Southern Association together and requested them to furnish evidence in support of impeachment. He submitted articles of impeachment for their consideration, and a vote being taken resulted in eleven for and ten against impeachment. The Southern Republican Association have agreed on a form of an address to the Unionists of the South, which is now in the hands of the printer, and will be issued in pamphlet form in a few days. An argument in favor of the impeachment of the President, embracing charges and partial details of specifications, will also be included in the pamphlet. It will probably be ready for circulation on next Monday. This Association embraces twenty-one persons, among them Mr. Hamilton, of Texas, and Mr. Durant and King Cutler, of Louisiana. Mr. Durant has in the meetings of the Association opposed some of their measures, especially impeachment.

THE SESSIONS OF THE HOUSE.

The House was occupied nearly the entire day on business of a private character, mainly pertaining to the District of Columbia. Very unexpectedly an evening session was ordered for speeches. Accordingly about a dozen members were on hand, of whom Messrs. Warner, of Connecticut, and Henderson, of Oregon, read speeches against the policy of the Administration, and supporting the theory that Congress alone has the power to reorganize the Southern States. Mr. Clark, of Ohio, followed with an erudite argument against the resumption of specie payment and favoring the abolition of the national banking system, substituting, in lieu of the circulation of the Banks, an issue of greenbacks by the Government. Mr. Kuykendall, of Illinois, also spoke on the subject of finances, advocating the passage of his Bank Bill presented on the 7th inst.

COLORADO AND NEBRASKA.

Mr. Evans, Senator elect from Colorado, had a long interview with the President to-night, in which he argued in favor of the approval of the bills admitting Colorado and Nebraska, which are now in the hands of the Executive. Mr. Evans claims that Colorado has about forty-five thousand population and mineral resources unlimited. He does not favor the amendments of the House, but prefers to submit to them and that the State shall be admitted. These bills will undoubtedly be vetoed upon legal and constitutional propositions, as well as upon the insufficiency of population.

SECRETARY STANTON BEFORE THE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

Mr. Stanton was subpœnaed and did appear before the House Judiciary Committee a few days ago, as I have heretofore stated, but it appears he was not called to testify upon the impeachment question, but did give evidence as to the pursuit and arrest of Surratt.

MINISTER TO ENGLAND.

There was a rumor prevalent upon the streets to-night that Dudley Field, brother of Cyrus W. Field, had been appointed Minister to England. The rumor has not the slightest foundation in truth. The subject of appointing a successor to Mr. Adams has not been intimated to or discussed in the Cabinet, and the President has not considered the matter in any form.

THE SINKING FUND BILL.

The Committee on Banking and Currency today instructed Mr. Randall to report the Sinking Fund Bill for the purpose of having it printed as perfected, and recommitted. The Committee have not yet agreed to report the bill to the House for action, though they probably will do so at their next meeting.

REPRESENTATIVE WASHBURNE.

Hon. E. B. Washburne, whose departure for Europe on account of ill health I announced yesterday, will sail in the *Persia* on Wednesday next. He intends to return early in the Spring.

TRAINS DELAYED.

The severe cold weather and snow have put all the trains behind time. The New-York express due here at 5:30 this morning did not arrive until 6 this evening, and the New-York train due here at 6 to-night has not arrived at 11 P. M.

Defaulting Revenue Collector—Burning of the Ironsides—White House Conservatory Burned—The Gold Bill—Land Office Business—Union National Committee—Personal Movements.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 18.

Dispatches were received here a few days ago, announcing that a Depvty Collector of Internal Revenue named Brown, had been assaulted at Duval's Bluff, Ark., and robbed of $15,000 belonging to the Government, which, it was stated, he was on the way to Memphis for the purpose of having it placed on deposit. An investigation into the affair by officers of the Department, proved that the party had purloined the money for his own purposes, and this morning the Commissioner was apprised by telegraph of the arrest of Brown and his accomplices, and their confinement in jail in Arkansas. The stolen funds were all recovered.

BURNING OF THE IRONSIDES.

As statements have been made with reference to the burning of the *New Ironsides*, and the conduct of the Secretary of the Navy, and the developments before the Special Committee on the subject, it may be stated that the Navy Department has received no communication from the "Special Committee" with reference to the evidence taken by it, and is not advised of its conclusions, if any have been reached. A discharge of the 170 men at League Island has not been ordered. The regulations of the Navy Department require in all cases of accident or disaster an immediate investigation, which in this case was promptly ordered by the Commander of the Navy-yard, and in addition to this regular action, a special Board was ordered by the Department. The action of the Navy Department upon these investigations was taken up on the 8th, but in courtesy to the Naval Committee, its letters were withheld until after their visit to League Island, that the officers whom it was presumed they would wish to examine might not be scattered.

WHITE HOUSE CONSERVATORY BURNED.

This morning at 8 o'clock the conservatory attached to the Executive mansion took fire from the bursting of a flue in the southwest side. The main building, extending from east to west, and erected over an old brick structure, is 200 feet in length, with an addition of 70 feet from north to south. The flames swept through these buildings, destroying at least one-third of the valuable plants—many of foreign origin. Horticulturists and florists say that the collection could not be replaced for years, and not even then without a cost of hundreds of thousands of dollars. The buildings are damaged to the extent of probably $20,000. The plants in a hot-house on the ground floor were not much injured. The furniture in the Executive mansion was injured by the smoke to the amount perhaps of $1,000. The timely arrival of the fire-engines prevented the entire destruction of the conservatory buildings, four of the engines being at work for several hours. Gen. Rucker, who is acting Quartermaster-General during the sickness of Gen. Meigs, Commissioner French, and other Government officers were present, exerting themselves earnestly to save the property. Mr. Smith, one of the subordinate officers at the Executive mansion, exerted himself to such a degree in the fire and smoke to save the plants that he was utterly prostrated, and now lies insensible. There was no confusion in extinguishing the fire, a military guard being within as well as on the outside, to prevent the needless intrusion of spectators.

THE GOLD BILL.

The consideration of the bill authorizing the public sale of gold, was resumed by the Ways and Means Committee this morning, but no definite conclusion was reached, owing to the diversity of opinion among the members. It is thought likely that the bill will go to the House on Saturday, and in the meantime the chances are against any interference with the present discretionary power of the Secretary.

BUSINESS OF THE LAND OFFICE.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has just received returns showing an aggregate disposal of 19,978 acres of the public lands during the month of December last. at the following local offices in Michigan: East Saginaw, 3,615 acres; Travers City, 4,189 acres; Xenia, 8,177 acres, and at Meneaska, Wis., 3,995 acres. The greater portion of the land was located with Agricultural College scrip and military warrants.

THE CASE OF GEN. SEDGWICK.

Report says that a case of disobedience of orders could not be made out against Gen. Sedgwick, in the matter of the occupation of Matamoras, and hence the order releasing him from arrest and restoring him to his command. The position all along held by Gen. Sedgwick has been that he acted under what he understood to be orders of Gen. Sheridan, one of which was publicly made by the latter General a short time prior to Sedgwick's movement across the river.

THE APPRENTICE SYSTEM IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Brig.-Gen. F. D. Sewall, Inspector-General of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, has been ordered to North Carolina to investigate matters of complaint growing out of the action of the State Courts in apprenticing colored children to their former masters. Gov. Worth has requested of Gen. Howard a joint commission to examine the alleged abuse of the apprentice system. Gen. Sewall will act for the Bureau in this commission. A report will be made to the Commissioner and also to the Governor of North Carolina.

AN EX-REBEL GENERAL ADMITTED TO PRACTICE IN THE SUPREME COURT.

In the Supreme Court of the United States, to-day, on motion of Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Bradley T. Johnson, formerly from Maryland, afteward a rebel General, and now of Richmond, Va., was admitted to the Bar of the Court, under the new rule rescinding the test oath.

OFFICERS' LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

The following extensions of leaves of absence to officers of the army have been granted:

Brevet Brig.-Gen. Chauncey McKewer to Feb. 1; Capt. J. E. Atwood, Twenty-seventh Infantry, to March 1.

Capt. Edward Brice, Tenth Cavalry, has permission to delay reporting to his regiment until July 1.

First Lieut. W. H. Ruling, First Infantry, granted leave for thirty days, from May 1.

Capt. P. A. Owen, granted leave for thirty days.

Capt. Joshua Gageby, Thirty-seventh Infantry, has permission to delay reporting to his regiment for ten days.

Assistant-Surgeon N. M. [illegible] United States

Volunteers, has been honorably mustered out of the service of the United States.

Private Henry Eward, Company F, Third Artillery; Private Charles Gauthier, Company F, Fourth Artillery; Private Emil Rosenfelt, Company K, Sixth Infantry; Private Peter G. Williams, Company B, Twenty-third Infantry; Private Julius Huthsteimer, Company D, Twenty-eighth Infantry, are all appointed Hospital Stewards, United States army.

NAVAL.

Mate Anthony F. Jennings, United States navy, has been ordered to the United States steamer *Marblehead*.

Third Assistant Engineer Albert Engart, ordered to the *Marblehead*.

Acting Ensign R. C. Davis has been honorably discharged from the United States naval service.

Third Assistant Engineer Charles F. Nagle has been detached from the *Marblehead* and ordered to examination.

In the United States Supreme Court the following cases came up:

No. 111. The United States, appellants, *vs.* The steamer *Pearl* and cargo (prize.) Motion to dismiss; appeal argued.

No. 260. Wm. Garrison, appellant, *vs.* Cass County. Appeal from the Supreme Court of Nebraska Territory; appeal dismissed with costs for want of citation.

No. 107. Erastus Sparrow et al., plaintiffs in error, *vs.* Charles L. Strong et al. Ejectment case; argued. This case consumed the balance of the day.

On Monday, after delivery of opinion No. 110, Harlan et al. *vs.* United States will follow. The Court adjourned till Monday.

UNION NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

The Union National Committee met pursuant to adjournment. In addition to those present yesterday were Messrs. Greeley, of New-York, and Johnson, of Arkansas. The following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The desertion by the President of those whose generous confidence placed him in his high trust, has brought the National Union Party into a new and untried position at a time of great trial to the Government, thereby calling for the exercise of the greatest vigilance, firmness and patriotism on the part of those who would uphold the principles and sustain the measures which have carried the nation through the war; therefore,

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be directed and authorized to make a thorough organization of the future to confirm the success of the past, and to secure the fruits of our fairly won triumph, and for that purpose they may establish their headquarters in the City of New-York, appoint a secretary and such assistants as they may deem proper, and to take such other measures as may be necessary to give effect to this resolution.

Resolved That the members of the Union party in every part of the country be requested to correspond with this Committee, by addressing its Chairman, at the headquarters aforesaid, giving information as to the state of affairs in their several localities with the general condition and requirements of the Union cause.

The following resolutions were also unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Union National Committee congratulate the people of Nebraska and Colorado on their admission by Congress into the Union as States, and they would respectfully express to the Legislatures of those States their confident hope and earnest desire that the acts of admission by Congress may be promptly accepted by them, placing themselves thereby on the true ground of equal rights to all men as proclaimed in the Declaration of Independence.

Resolved, That this Committee congratulate the country on the steady growth and progress of national and patriotic sentiment throughout the Union, as evinced in our last State elections, and we look with confidence to the Union Party and especially to the so-called seceded States.

Resolved, That anxiously desirous that the States lately in revolt shall be restored to their forfeited position in the Union, and to representation in Congress, at the earliest day consistent with national integrity and national security, and disclaiming all impulses of vengeance or resentment, we would respectfully submit to Congress and the country this avowal of our earnest conviction, that no reconstruction can be safe or just, which does not secure impartial suffrage to all the loyal people of those States.

Having completed the business which called them together, the Committee adjourned *sine die*.

The above, from the official record, is signed by Marcus L. Ward, Chairman, and John D. Defrees, Secretary.

The Union National Executive Committee is composed of the following members:

Marcus L. Ward, of New-Jersey, Chairman. Newark; S. A. Purviance, of Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh; John B. Clark, of New-Hampshire, Manchester; William Claflin, of Massachusetts, Newton; H. H. Starkweather, of Connecticut, Norwich; N. B. Smithers, of Delaware, Dover; H. W. Hoffman, of Maryland, Baltimore.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

No Cholera on the America since the 8th—Her Passengers to be Landed.

San Francisco, Friday, Jan. 18.

Careful examination of the steamship *America*, from Nicaragua, developed the fact that there had been no cases of cholera on board since Jan. 8. She will be quarantined for a few days longer, but the passengers will be allowed to land to-day and to-morrow.

The United States steamer *Saranac* brought from Mazatlan 30,500 Mexican dollars, which act creates considerable dissatisfaction among merchants, as it appears the property was not in such danger as to require the intervention of the United States Navy.

The Kansas Legislature—The Senatorial Contests.

Topeka, Friday, Jan. 18.

The Legislature is doing nothing of interest. There is great excitement regarding the Senatorial election. In the opinion of the best informed politicians the result of the week's canvassing indicates the reëlection of Pomeroy.

The Southern Kansas members will hold a caucus to-morrow night for the nomination of candidates for the short term. The contest will be mainly between Senator Ross and Judge Thatcher. Balloting begins next Tuesday.

Gov. Crawford has been appointed on the National Republican Committee in place of Gen. Lane.

The Maryland Legislature—No Choice of Senator—Constitutional Convention.

Baltimore, Friday, Jan. 18.

The bill to call a Constitutional Convention has occupied most of the day in the House of Delegates.

The joint ballot for United States Senator occurred as usual. The vote was scattering, and no one was elected.

The Trial of Horace Greeley.

Charleston, Friday, Jan. 18.

The trial of the negro Horace Greeley for the murder of Rhett began to-day. It is the first capital case tried under the new code. The Court assigned United States Senator Campbell and other eminent counsel to defend the prisoner. The evidence for the prosecution was given chiefly by negroes, and is conclusive of the prisoner's guilt. The case will be given to the Jury to-morrow. The trial excites much interest, and the Court-room was crowded. Under the provisions of the new code the prisoner made a statement on the witness stand.

Death of a Prominent Citizen of Boston—Further Reports of the Storm.

Boston, Friday, Jan. 18.

Tisdale Drake, one of our prominent citizens, died to-day.

The snow still places an embargo on some of the railroads leading to this city.

The mail trains which left New-York on Thursday morning arrived here at 3 o'clock this evening. It is hoped that during to-morrow the trains on all our roads will be able to make their regular trips.

The snow in our streets impedes traveling to a considerable extent, and business suffers somewhat in consequence.

The Steamer Argonaut.

Louisville, Friday, Jan. 18.

The steamer *Argonaut No. 2* floated off the rocks to-day. She was not so much damaged as apprehended.

EFFECTS OF THE STORM.

A Depot in Maine Blown Down—Travel Suspended.

Portland, Me., Friday, Jan. 18.

The storm broke about 3 o'clock, and it is now clear. The wind north northwest and blowing heavily. The thermometer is 11°. Quite a fleet was off this port yesterday morning unable to get in. The Revenue steamer *Mahoning* cruised eastward this morning to relieve distressed vessels.

The North Yarmouth Grand Trunk Railway depot was blown down to-day. No trains in or out yet.

The Storm in Central Massachusetts.

Worcester, Mass., Friday, Jan. 18.

The storm has left the railroads hereabout in a bad condition. A train has just arrived from Boston, having been thirty hours on the road. The Norwich road is completely snowed up. No trains left either end to-day. The Nashua trains have made regular trips. The last train that has arrived here from the West left New-York on Thursday morning. The wind is still blowing quite hard. Thermometer is four degrees below zero.

The Storm in Maryland—Ice in the Potomac.

Baltimore, Friday, Jan. 18.

No trains from the eastward have arrived since last night, and three trains bound for Philadelphia are now on the Philadelphia Railroad overdue. The snow has drifted in large banks on the [illegible] Chester, and not till late this morning was the track cleared for travel.

Navigation is entirely suspended, the ice in the harbor being at least ten inches thick.

The Norfolk boat had great difficulty in forcing her way up. She reports heavy masses of ice floating out of the Potomac.

The Storm in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Friday, Jan. 17.

The Pennsylvania Central Railroad is now free from obstructions by snow for the entire distance to Pittsburgh, and trains are now running on time, and will continue to make regular trips.

Loss of the Schooner Julia Anna.

Boston, Friday, Jan. 18.

The schooner previously reported lost below this port, with all hands, numbering 7 or 8 lives, was doubtless the *Julia Anna*, Capt. Harding, from Baltimore, of and for Boston with coal. The Captain leaves a family residing at Chatam, to which place the mate also belonged. The latter was a son of Isiah Harding, aged 23 and unmarried. The names of the others are unknown. The vessel was valued $10,000.

The Storm at Halifax.

Halifax, Friday, Jan. 18.

A furious easterly snow storm prevailed last night. The weather was mild this morning.

There are no signs of the steamer *Asia*.

The steamer *China* sailed at 6 o'clock this morning.

The Newfoundland Wires.

New-York, Friday, Jan. 18.

The statement that the Newfoundland lines connecting with the Cable are down in consequence of the recent storm, is erroneous. The failure was at some point east of Sackville, and Cable telegraphs were received yesterday (Friday) *via* Montreal and Quebec.

Railroad Detention and Accident.

Gentlemen who arrived in this City last evening from Washington report very serious delay to travel from snow, more particularly between this City and Philadelphia. Trains from the national capital reached Philadelphia without very great loss of time, but the passage through New-Jersey was attended with much inconvenience. Four trains—two from Washington and two from Philadelphia—were found collected together at New-Brunswick, and were formed into one train of four cars, drawn by two engines, which left New-Brunswick crammed with passengers at 2 P. M. At a point four miles from Rahway a rail gave way after the first engine had passed over, and the second engine was thrown from the track and literally annihilated. Fortunately the couplings broke, and though the following cars ran off the track, they were not materially injured and none of the passengers or employes were hurt. The road, however, was still blocked by snow and the *debris* of the accident at a late hour yesterday afternoon, and no trains had reached this city from Philadelphia last evening. Some of the passengers who were anxious to get through chartered teams and proceeded to the New-Jersey Central Road, which brought them to New-York.

The Twelfth Ward Schools.

The School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward may fairly claim commendation for the zeal and judgment which have characterized their labors during the past year. They have effected reforms which none but those acquainted with educational matters at the upper end of the Island, could properly appreciate. Energy and fidelity in the execution of their high trust, have marked their proceedings throughout the year. And whenever and wherever it was deemed judicious to introduce reforms, and apply new and healthy stimulants to the system of instruction heretofore pursued, that has been done. In various departments prizes have been offered for proficiency, which, together with the personal interest shown by leading members of the Board, in the welfare of the teachers and the progress of the pupils, have done really a great deal to foster an interest in the Public Schools generally throughout the Ward. Sometime ago the newly elected Chairman, Mr. Straiton, with his usual liberality, offered a prize to the scholars in the Female Department of Grammar School No. 37. The subject chosen was "The Loss of the *Evening Star*." The adjudicator was the efficient City Superintendent for the Board of Education, Mr. Randall; and three young ladies, Miss Isabella A. McCabe, Miss Harriet Langman and Miss Josephine L. Morgan carried off the honors. We make selections from each to show the good taste and culture of the fair competitors, regretting that we cannot give the poems entire:

From the First Prize Poem.

And the storm king, now outbursting,
Disables ship and crew;
Careening, filling, sinking,
What shall the vanquished do?

Battle for life, the breakers breast?
Struggle with iron will?
'Tis done, yet every surging wave,
Bears corpses cold and still.

A little band has conquered;
A rescued few have won;
But fierce was the strife, and battered sore,
Ere the race for life was done.

Far down in the depths of ocean,
Sad, desolate graves there are;
But who found darker or deeper,
Than the lost of the *Evening Star*?

From the Third Prize Poem.

The boats! precious life! how the cold waters roll!
But the life-boats shall bring us, at last, to the goal!
And in yonder city repenting will be!
If God will deliver from this fearful sea!

Ah wildly they reach, intensely they cling;
And forward, mid seething foam, frail boats they fling;
God help them! for few, ah how few there is life!
Direst death, for the many, shall finish the strife.

Oh sad painful story, whose words are a sigh,
The unshriven dying, unready to die:
The few bruised benumbed ones that reached home at last,
Awed, whispered, "thank God! oh the horrors we've passed."

From the Second Prize Poem.

Not a cloud appeared in the bright blue sky;
Gently the curling steam floated on high;
The vessel moves on at the master's will;
No signal gave she of swift-coming ill.

And treacherous Hatteras smilingly lay,
Nor warned the throng as they gazed that day,
But, pointing onward, and failing to say,
"Haste, the avenger is coming your way!"

* * * * * * * *

But at midnight low moanings come over the sea,
Shrieking and wailing, oh what it may be!
"The vessel is sinking!" deep stern voices cried,
"A terrible tempest is sweeping us wide."

The sleepers awake and with terror cower,
As they hear crash on crash at the midnight hour;
Trembling and wondering, they rush to the deck;
What a sight! their proud vessel is almost a wreck.

Tossing, and rolling, and filling with waves,
They see at a glance their ready-made graves;
Despair lends her strength to each feeble arm;
But soothes not nor stills their heart's dread alarm.

The rules of ordinary criticism cannot be applied to these verses. They are the production of young folks who have several years in store (we trust of happiness) before they will be out of their teens.

Amusements.

Cercle Francais de l'Harmonie.—Our German residents have for many years led the van of social recreation, but this year the French have taken the initiative, and last night, at Harrison's beautiful Irving Hall, gave a grand masked ball which was really elegant in every department and outwork. The hall was filled by 11 o'clock with a gay and festive set of maskers, who held high carnival till the early hours of this morning. The walls were grotesquely decorated, a fountain of cologne water perfumed the air, choice music marked the swift speeding of the hours, a well-arranged supper sustained the inner man (and an occasional woman,) and a season of absolute enjoyment was at the disposal of the happy hundreds who conjointly form the harmonious Cercle Francais.

Correction.

In our notice of the Annual Circular of the Mercantile Agency yesterday, an error was made in calling the New-York firm Dun, Wiman & Co. The proper style should be R. G. Dun & Co. In Canada the style is Dun, Wiman & Co.

The Era.—This lively weekly is making commendable progress in the world of literature—as may be seen by announcements in our advertising columns.

Arrivals in the City.—Gen. M. S. Littlefield, Philadelphia, and Col. Livingston, U. S. A., are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Gen. Tighlman, Maryland, is at the Southern Hotel. Col. Townsend, Washington, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. Jno. A. Kasson, Iowa, is at the Astor House.

Fire in William-street.—At about 7:30 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the office of H. C. Stimpson, stock broker, on the first floor of the building No. 24 William-street. The firemen were promptly on hand and soon extinguished the flames. Mr. Stimpson's loss on his office furniture will probably reach $200. The basement was occupied by J. D. Douglass, [illegible]. The loss on the building, which is owned by Rufus L. Lord, will not reach over $400. Each of the parties were fully insured. The fire was caused by some hot cinders falling from a grate.

The Occupation of Empresses and Queens.

Homer has given us some notion of the employment of Princesses of his day, one of the most interesting episodes in his immortal epic being a descriptive account of the [illegible] engaged with their needles. It is curious to observe how that domestic occupation survives, although its mode has greatly changed, and is still occasionally indulged in by living Empresses and Queens, to relieve their minds from the cares of State and the weariness of Courts. Thus the Empress of the French, the Empress of Russia, and the Queens of Spain and Bavaria, we are told by Court newsmen, beguile their hours with the Grover & Baker Sewing-machines. The needle, as used in the old-fashioned way, is fast departing from our domiciles, but we have a far better substitute in these invaluable and elegant machines; indeed, as the *Times* says: "To possess a Sewing-machine, and to know how to use it, is to possess a little mine of wealth."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

No More Snow Blockades.

Office of the Metropolitan Transit Co., No. 120 Broadway, Jan. 18, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: Those who have been inconvenienced so much during the past two days, in traveling through the City, are reminded that if the roads projected by this Company had been in operation yesterday they would have furnished facilities for transporting passengers as rapidly and as comfortably as in midsummer. The roads being under cover they could not have been blocked up.

A model of the proposed roads is now on exhibition at this office, which the public are invited to call and examine.—[*Advertisement.*

The Best Piece of Work.

The machine arrived in due time and is giving first-rate satisfaction. Almost the first work I did with it was to stitch a nice cloak for a lady who had hired twenty stitched, on the different machines in the village, during the past Autumn; and she decided that it was *the best piece of work she had yet had done*.—Yours, W. H. Pratt, Guilford, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1867. To Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co.—*Advertisement.*

Brown's Bronchial Troches clear and give strength to the voice of Singers, and are indispensable to Public Speakers.

"I recommend their use to Public Speakers."

Rev. E. H. Chapin.

"They have suited my case exactly, relieving my throat, and clearing the voice so that I could sing with ease."

T. Ducharme,

Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

Every Mother who Regards

The Life and health of her child, should possess MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It is an old and well-tried remedy. It relieves the child from pain, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and, by giving rest and health to the child, comforts the mother.

A Pop-gun War;

The attempt to rival PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS with coarse scent, made from empyreumatic oils. No chemical compound can match that pure distillation of fresh and fragrant flowers.

Colgate & Co.'s Winter Soap.

Recommended for **Chapped Hands** and for general **Toilet** use during **Cold Weather.** It may be obtained of all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

Rough, Wintry, Changeable Weather produces Catarrhs, Coughs, Disorders of the Lungs, &c., which JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT as promptly cures if faithfully administered. Sold everywhere.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company

Silversmiths, of Providence, R. I., inform the trade that they are producing fine Electro-plated Goods, comprising full Dinner and Tea Services and Table Ware of every description of a very superior quality, and of new and elegant designs. The base is Nickel Silver, upon which is a deposit of pure silver of such thickness that they possess all the advantages of solid silver in utility, and from beauty of design and superior finish are undistinguishable from it.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company refer with confidence to the high reputation they have established in the production of Solid Silver Ware, in which they have been for many years engaged, and they now assure the public that they will fully sustain that reputation by the production of Electro-plated Wares of such quality and extreme durability as will insure entire satisfaction to the purchaser. All articles made by them are stamped thus:

GORHAM M'F'G CO

And all such are fully guaranteed. They feel it necessary particularly to call the attention of purchasers to the above trade-mark, as their designs have been already extensively imitated. These goods can only be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country.

Beautiful Hair.—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR positively restores gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life and strength to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once, keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing. Sold by all druggists and fashionable hair-dressers, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway, New-York.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

New-York, Jan. 14, 1867.

Mr. E. M. Metcalfe,

No. 151 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, N. Y.;

Dear Sir: Please send me with dispatch
10 Gross Metcalfe's Rheumatic Remedy.
5 Gross Metcalfe's Anti-bilious Pills.

The sale of your articles is constantly increasing with me; and, as far as I hear, give entire satisfaction.

Very respectfully, C. M. CRITTENTON.

No. 38 6th-av.

Musical String Tops

Have no springs to break; always wound up. Send for Circular, to the Agent, L. P. TIBBALS, No. 478 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Surgical Lectures.—EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, will give his tenth course of lectures on the Pathology and Treatment of Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera to those more advanced students and practitioners who deem it important to supply the acknowledged deficiency of the Collegiate course on this vital subject. The peculiar methods of operations and the various instruments invented by him for the radical and immediate cure of stricture, the cure of hernia, varicocele, fistula and hemorrhoids will be demonstrated, and the anatomy shown on the cadaver, and whenever admissible the operations at his private hospital. Certificates of attendance on the course will be given and full diagrams of each operation. The lectures will commence on the first of March. For terms, apply at Dr. D.'s residence, No. 42 5th-av., between 1 and 3 daily and 7 and 9 evenings.

An Affidavit.—I, Isaac L. Dusenberry, of No. 160 North 7th-st., Williamsburgh, N. Y., being duly sworn, solemnly declare that last December I was so severely afflicted with rheumatism as to be unable to move for three weeks, and that after having taken but three doses of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY I was enabled to walk without assistance, and otherwise restored to perfect health.

Bay Hampton House to Lease (Unfurnished) from three to five years; capacity for 100 boarders; delightfully located, 30 minutes from New-York; fine sea-bathing, boating and fishing; beautiful and extensive parks. Parties with adequate capital and ability to conduct a first-class hotel will address, with references, B. L. CRANS, Box No. 5,154 New-York Post-office.

Ladies, Discard Injurious Paddings. Mme. Jumel's Mammarial Balm and Patent Breast Elevator to develop the form physiologically. Depot No. 363 Canal-st. Sold by druggists. Send for circular.

Snow and Rain vs. Balls and Parties.—M. & Co.'s gaiters and india rubbers, white satin and kid slips and gaiters. All the various styles at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

The Tribune Almanac for 1867 is now ready. Price 20 cents. See advertisement under head of New Publications.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Third-av. Savings Bank.—Money deposited before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Florence

REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

Best family sewing-machine in the world.

FLORENCE S. M. CO., No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial."*] 508 Broadway.

Bartlett's Sewing-Machines, No. 569 BROADWAY.—A new style, for use by hand or foot, at $25. Warranted, and sent by express everywhere for $25.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-stitch Sewing-machine and Buttonhole-machine, No. 625 Broadway.

At Everdell's Card Depot, 302 Broadway.—The new Wedding and Crystal Visiting Cards.

MARRIED.

Bingham—Beebe.—On Wednesday, Jan. 16, at the residence of the bride's brother, in Hudson City, N. J., by Rev. P. W. Emens, of Volney, Mr. Frederick P. Bingham, of New-York, to Miss Harriet M. Beebe, of Romulus, N. Y.

Van Antwerp—Young.—In Montgomery, Orange County, N. Y., on Thursday, Jan. 17, by Rev. D. M. [illegible] Montgomery. No cards.

DIED.

Archer.—In Mount Vernon, on Thursday, Jan. 17, George Archer, aged 46 years, 5 months and 18 days. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at the Reformed Dutch Church, Mount Vernon, on Sunday, Jan. 20, at 10½ A. M., without further notice.

Brush.—On Friday, Jan. 18, in Poughkeepsie, [illegible] Brush, Jr., [illegible] of this City.

[illegible]—On Thursday, Jan. 17, Mrs. Catherine [illegible], widow of [illegible].

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to [illegible].

Brower.—On Thursday, Jan. 17, Alfred S. Brower, U. S. N., aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 279 Franklin-av., near Monroe-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

Chittenden.—On Friday, Jan. 18, Mrs. Drusilla Chittenden, in the 82d year of her age.

Her friends and those of her sons, Thomas W. and William Chittenden, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at the Church of the Messiah, corner of Madison-av. and 28th-st., on Sunday, Jan. 20, at 12½ o'clock P. M., without further notice.

Hibbler.—On Friday morning, Jan. 18, Walter Nelson, son of Dr. R. Walter and Mary Hibbler, aged 1 year and 2 months.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 220 South 6th-st., Jersey City, this day, (Saturday,) the 19th inst., at 3 o'clock.

Haight.—At Stamford, Conn., after a short illness, Maria, relict of the late Nicholas Haight, of New-York, aged 76 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral to-day, (Saturday,) the 19th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, James Hale, corner of South and Willow sts. Carriages will be in waiting at the Stamford Depot.

Hogg.—On Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 16, Peter Hogg, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 63 South 9th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

Lord.—At Bergen Point, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 16, James Lord, of Framingham, Mass., aged 68 years.

Friends are invited to attend his funeral at the residence of his son, O. L. Lord, Bergen Point, this day, (Saturday,) the 19th inst., at 3¼ o'clock P. M.

Livingston.—At St. Germain, France, on the 27th day of December last, in the 36th year of his age, Henry Brockholst Livingston, eldest son of Carroll Livingston, of this City.

Mills.—On Friday morning, Jan. 18, at his residence, No. 251 Madison-st., George Mills, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at All Saints' Church, corner of Henry and Scammel sts., on Sunday at 1½ o'clock.

Michaels.—On Thursday, Jan. 17, Mrs. Sarah, widow of John Michaels, in the 89th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 156 Clinton-st., on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Osborn.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 18, Capt. Morris Osborn, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, John H. Patrick, No. 79 Cumberland-st., on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

Slaight.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 17, Bornt Slaight, aged 79 years, 10 months and 22 days.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 102 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Jan. 19, at 10 A. M. The remains will be taken to Morristown, N. J., for interment.

Starr.—In Bloomfield, N. J., on Wednesday, Jan. 16, after a short illness, Miss Eliza Starr, daughter of the late Ezra Starr, of Danbury, Conn.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Wright F. Conger, Esq., Bloomfield, N. J. Trains leave foot of Barclay-st. at 11:30.

Smith.—At his residence, No. 30 East 20th-st., on Wednesday, Jan. 16, David Smith, M. D., in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Medical Faculty, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Calvary Church, corner of 22d-st. and 4th-av., on Monday, the 21st inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

Stoddard.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Friday, Jan. 18, Elizabeth T. Stoddard, aged 74 years, 11 months and 11 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of James T. Lewis, at Jamaica.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 114.]

Coroner's Office, New-York, Jan. 16, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at the corner of Canal and Eldridge streets, aged about thirty-five years, medium built, black hair, moustach and goatee, good teeth, slim face; dressed as follows: no hat, black cloth overcoat, green plaid vest, dark pants, good boots, gray socks, purple woolen undershirt; found on the person the following articles: a letter directed to Dolan, from Henry Taylor, Whippie-street, Lowell, Mass. Body at the Morgue.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

ROBERT GAMBLE, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 115.]

Coroner's Office, New-York, Jan. 17, 1867.

The body of an unknown man was found at Fifty-fifth-street and Tenth-avenue, aged about thirty-five years, dark hair, sandy goatee, blue eyes, good teeth, five feet seven inches high, right arm gone; dressed as follows: black felt hat, black frock coat, light vest and gray pants, good boots, woolen socks or stockings, white shirt and red flannel undershirt. Body at the Morgue.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

ROBERT GAMBLE, Coroner.

OFFICIAL.

Department of State, Washington, Jan. 14, 1867.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. John Britton, the Consul of the United States at Southampton, England, of the death, by drowning, on the 19th day of December last, at sea, of six seamen, belonging to the three American yachts, the *Henrietta*, the *Vesta* and the *Fleetwing*, all hailing from New-York. Their names are as follows: David J. Wood, C. H. Hazleton, Walter Browne, George May, William Nelson and Edmund Kelly.

OFFICIAL.

Department of State, Washington, Jan. 15, 1867.

Information has been received at this Department from Mr. B. Squire Cotrell, the Commercial Agent of the United States at San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua, of the death, on the 17th of December last, of Thomas W. Slater, engineer, of New-York City.

MOURNING GOODS.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand a full assortment of Bombazines and all other Mourning Dress Goods; also, Bonnets, Shawls, Cloaks, Veils, Crapes, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c. N. B.—Ladies waited on with goods at their residence. Suits to order on short notice. No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STRUMATIC SALT BATHS.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S STRUMATIC SALT AND WATER, are sovereign for the cure DYSPEPSIA, RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, SWOLLEN GLANDS, ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, &c., &c.

For sale at all the principal druggists.

PH. EPPELSHEIMERS, Agent,

No. 56 Cedar-st.

WHITE & GLENNEY,

PRACTICAL DENTISTS,

No. 893 Broadway.

A CARD.

The subscribers have recently completed a LARGE REED ORGAN, which they offer as their latest contribution toward the improvement of the larger class of Reed Instruments.

It has three manuals, twelve sets of reeds, and twenty-two stops, coupling throughout, and will be found remarkable for the close approach to a large Pipe Organ in power and proportion, quality and variety of tone, in number of combinations, beauty and variety of solo stops, in its swell, and in short in all true organ effects.

The profession and all persons interested are invited to call and examine it at our warerooms.

PELOUBET, PELTON & CO., NO. 841 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

A fine assortment of our Organs and Melodeons constantly on hand ranging in price from $65 to $1,500.

H. W. DERBY'S NEW ART ROOMS.

GREAT EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS, including the original ROSA BONHEUR'S World-renowned HORSE FAIR, which created so great a sensation in Europe and this country, and is universally acknowledged the GREATEST PAINTING OF MODERN TIMES.

On first seeing it, Sir EDWIN LANDSEER exclaimed: "I must go to school again;" and J. F. HERRING said: "I have traveled 90 miles to see it, and felt that description failed to give an adequate idea of its coloring."

ALSO, EASTMAN JOHNSON'S splendid picture of "THE OLD VIRGINIA HOME." AND LOUIS GALLAIT'S "LAST HONORS TO COUNTS EGMONT and HOORN," which took the gold medal at the London Industrial Exhibition of 1862.

This is by far the FINEST SPECIMEN of GALLAIT to be found on this continent, and has never been surpassed by the artist.

The collection embraces CHOICEST PICTURES OF

ACHENBACH,
ANSDELL,
BODDINGTON,
BRETON,
CHURCH,
DIAZ,
DURAND,
FRERE,
KENSELL,
LAMBINET,
LEUTZE,
MIGNOT,
ROBERT FLEURY,
RUSSEAU,
VERBOECKHOVEN,

and a number of other most celebrated foreign and native artists, comprising the entire collection recently purchased of J. W. WRIGHT, Esq., of New-Jersey.

No. 845 Broadway, near 14th-st.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent via Southampton and Hamburg, per steamer SAXONIA, for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF CORK, on SATURDAY, Jan. 19, will close at this office at 10:30 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:00 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:45 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:30 A. M.; Station G, 7:15 A. M.

JAMES KELLY, P. M.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED WINSLOW'S GREEN CORN, a necessity for every family. For sale by all respectable grocers throughout the country.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1867 is now ready. Price 20 cents. See advertisement under head of New Publications.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"FIGURES DO NOT LIE."

And by referring to the archives of the Internal Revenue Department it will be found that the taxed CIRCULATION OF THE SUNDAY MERCURY corresponds with the statements made by the publishers, from time to time, for the purpose of showing the ADVERTISING PUBLIC the amount of publicity which their favor received in its business columns.

The object of these statements [illegible] is to OPEN THE EYES OF BUSINESS MEN and others to the deceptions practiced upon them by the agents of certain obscure sheets published on the same day. For the enlightenment and guidance of all advertisers who do not wish to hide their light under a bushel, instead of making it conspicuous as a beacon on a hill, it is reiterated, and contradiction of the fact is challenged that the regular edition of the Sunday Mercury TRIPLES the combined editions of all the other Sunday Papers published in the Metropolis. LAST SUNDAY, owing to the extra demand for copies, occasioned by the commencement of Miss Braddon's new story, NOBODY'S DAUGHTER; OR, THE BALLAD SINGER OF WAPPING, the excess in favor of THE SUNDAY MERCURY was much greater, and will probably be further increased to-morrow; but it is sufficient for all practical purposes to say that the average circulation of that LIVE NEWSPAPER exceeds the total average circulation of its FIVE CONSUMPTIVE COTEMPORARIES in the somewhat formidable proportion of THREE TO ONE.

THE LATEST TRIUMPH IN ROMANCE.

Never were there so many distinguished laborers in the field of imaginative literature as at the present time, and therefore the SIGNAL SUCCESS OF Miss M. E. BRADDON'S new story of the Passions, entitled NOBODY'S DAUGHTER; OR, THE BALLAD SINGER OF WAPPING, is a triumph of which that distinguished authoress may well be proud. Of all the brilliant stories that have appeared in the SUNDAY MERCURY, not one has been received with such decided favor as this. Each installment deepens the interest of the public in the fate of the principal characters, and although the IMMENSE REGULAR ISSUE of the most popular weekly newspaper in America has been INCREASED BY THOUSANDS during the past two weeks, in order to meet the urgent demands of CROWDS OF NEW READERS, the news agents in various parts of the country are augmenting their orders every week. It is proper to say, in this connection, that although the fascinating original stories, by renowned novelists, published from time to time in THE SUNDAY MERCURY necessarily give an impetus to its circulation, ITS POPULARITY IS NOT SPASMODIC like that of many of its cotemporaries and would-be rivals. It not only *attracts* new readers by its enterprise in this department, but RETAINS THOSE IT ATTRACTS, so that the area of its circulation is continually expanding. The edition of THE SUNDAY MERCURY to be published TO-MORROW MORNING will be gauged to meet the increased orders received from news agents during the past week, and will be FULLY THREE TIMES LARGER than the sum total of the regular editions of ALL THE OTHER SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS published in the City of New-York. The high position which this ORGAN OF THE MASSES occupies in the ranks of the weekly Press has been reached by persevering energy and enterprise, guided by a thorough knowledge of the requirements of an intelligent public, eager for information upon all subjects which concern their material prosperity, or interest their tastes and feelings. The object has been to produce A PERFECT NEWSPAPER, in which nothing should be omitted that any class of the community could expect to find in the whole range of the daily and weekly Press, and it is believed that this object has been attained. Nor is this all. THE SUNDAY MERCURY not only gives *all the news*, but presents it to the reading world IN ADVANCE OF ALL COMPETITORS. Hours after its Sunday cotemporaries have gone to press its columns are kept open for the latest dispatches, and through the gray light of early dawn come the final telegraphic flashes of intelligence which give the crowning zest to its varied budget of information. There is no mystery about the success of a newspaper so conducted. In the newspaper business the Press that OUTSTRIPS ALL OTHERS necessarily succeeds. Constituted as human nature is, the result cannot be otherwise. THE ADVERTISING WORLD keenly appreciates this fact. Mercantile men, and, indeed, all men, are well aware that the community WILL HAVE the journal that combines the EARLIEST NEWS with the GREATEST VARIETY OF INTERESTING AND AMUSING MATTER, and it is patent to everybody that THE SUNDAY MERCURY IS THAT JOURNAL. Hence the immense advertising patronage it enjoys, and that, too, without solicitation. In these days the business community cannot be humbugged about the circulation of a newspaper. Obscure sheets boast in vain. The records of the Internal Revenue Department give them the lie direct, and exhibit, in contrast to their shortcomings, the solid and substantial basis upon which really popular and influential journals found their claims to consideration as media of communication between sellers and consumers. TO-MORROW'S SUNDAY MERCURY will contain further particulars in relation to the operation of the SUNDAY LIQUOR LAW upon the morals and manners of the community, and give the latest, fullest and most authentic intelligence received by telegraph and mail concerning all matters of immediate interest. THE CIRCULATION of the great Sunday Newspaper EXCEELS THAT OF ALL THE OTHER SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS PRINTED IN NEW-YORK MULTIPLIED BY THREE.

TREMENDOUS SUCCESS OF THE NEW ROMANCE

NOBODY'S DAUGHTER: OR, THE BALLAD SINGER OF WAPPING.

The increasing demand for this wonderfully exciting story, has rendered it necessary again to reproduce it in order to satisfy the greed of the reading public. In to-morrow's SUNDAY MERCURY, then, will be found a full synopsis of as much of this thrilling creation of the great novelist's fancy as has already been published, together with three additional chapters of the tale. NOBODY'S DAUGHTER is published exclusively in the SUNDAY MERCURY from advanced sheets forwarded every week from London. It cannot be had in any other publication in the country, as it is purchased exclusively by THE SUNDAY MERCURY.

Never in the history of literature has there been so great a demand for a work of fiction. The talented authoress, MISS M. E. BRADDON, has for some years enjoyed a reputation as a writer which throws into the shade the renown even of the standard novelists. Wherever the English language is read, the great masses of the people, both in Great Britain and America, show their preference for the fair authoress of NOBODY'S DAUGHTER.

She had not the powerful indorsement of the learned quarterlies and erudite reviews to foist her into notice, and to make for her a literary renown before her writings were read. She burst upon the reading world with the radiance of a new star in the firmament of letters, and from the hour of her first appearance has shown no sign of waning brilliance. Her romances touched the heart by their wonderful yet simple truth to nature, and her style pleased the taste of the most critical. The marvelous fertility of her inventive genius astonished the world, and with the world to encourage and indorse, she has continued to hold the first place among the romance writers of modern times. NOBODY'S DAUGHTER is one of the most thrilling works of fiction ever written. In the painting of her characters, and in the working out of the singular drama in which they appear more like living actors than as creatures of the imagination, Miss Braddon has excelled herself. The most convincing proof of the estimation in which the writer is held, and the best evidence of the popularity of her last great work, lies in the fact that since the publication of the opening chapters of "NOBODY'S DAUGHTER" in the columns of the SUNDAY MERCURY, three weeks ago, the publishers have been unable to supply the demand for the paper, but have been forced to condense that portion of the romance already printed, and reproduce it in each succeeding issue for the benefit of those who have not succeeded in procuring it in its entirety. THE SUNDAY MERCURY, in addition to the fascinating romance alluded to above, which will run through several numbers, contains MORE READING MATTER than any other paper published in the United States. Its SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE has always been a feature peculiar to itself. While the publishers of other journals are satisfied with a meagre staff of correspondents, and are content to rely upon the slow coaches of the United States Mail Department as vehicles for the transmission of the news, THE SUNDAY MERCURY employs intelligent, active and reliable agents at every important telegraph centre in Europe, as well as in America, who are instructed to spare no expense in procuring and forwarding the details of every startling or important event transpiring in their vicinity. The readers of THE SUNDAY MERCURY, therefore, are always sure that, when they have perused the telegraphic columns of that paper, they have been placed in possession of every item of FOREIGN NEWS which it is possible for the industry of man to obtain; and that no DOMESTIC NEWS of public importance can be found in any other journal published on the same day. It is the only Sunday paper in this City which contains accurate COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, and its column devoted to ship news is a feature which it would be next to impossible for any other journal to adopt. In the LOCAL DEPARTMENT THE SUNDAY MERCURY employs a greater number of reporters than all the other Sunday papers combined, and as a natural consequence its CIRCULATION TRIPLES THE COMBINED ISSUES OF ALL ITS COTEMPORARIES.

MERCHANTS' DISPATCH.

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

American Express Company Proprietors.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Arrangements have been made for forwarding property received by the MERCHANTS' DISPATCH, so that it will not be delayed, or subjected to any additional expense to the shipper or consignee, in consequence of the refusal of the Hudson River Railroad Company to allow connection at Albany without change of cars.

Deliver as heretofore at the Merchants' Despatch Freight Depot, corner of Hudson and Thomas sts.

E. CUMMINGS, Superintendent.

A. H. LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 1½ Murray-st., N. Y.

DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,

ONE OF THE OLDEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDIES IN THE WORLD FOR COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, And all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Chest. Sold by J. P. DINSMORE, No. 36 Dey-st., New-York, And by Druggists and Apothecaries generally.

JEWELRY AND WATCHES

of all descriptions, and STERLING SILVER WARE, For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, PLATED WARE, FINE GOODS AT LOW PRICES.

The best Silver Watch in the market for $30, sent free of expense to any part of the country.

J. H. JOHNSTON & CO., No. 150 Bowery, corner Broome-st., New-York.

FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES FOR sale, for the years 1862, 1864, 1865 and 1866, to date, including the Sunday edition; price, $15 per year. Address SAM, Box No. 121 Times Office.

RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, HEART-DISEASE, spinal irritations, and all nervous affections, positively cured by Dr. A. UPHAM'S remedies. No. 32 East 4th-st., third door from the Bowery, and between Bowery and Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GALAXY

FOR FEBRUARY 1, 1867,

CONTAINS:

TRISTAN; A Story in Three Parts. Part III. By Edward Spencer.
GEORGE SAND. By Eugene Benson. With an illustration.
THE NEGRO IN BLUE. By James Franklin Fitts.
FENWICK. By R. B. Shabrook.
THE BRITISH STAGE. By W. Winwood Reade.
HORSEFLESH AS FOOD. By Pierre Blot.
THE CLAVERINGS. By Anthony Trollope. With an illustration.
ON THE STAIRS. By Edwin Rossiter Johnson.
OUR TAXES. By George A. Potter.
THE PARABLE OF HASSAN. By H. H.
A DAY WITH THE PAINTERS. By W. L. Alden.
ANOTHER "PRETTY BOW OF RIBBON." By Caroline Chesebro.
NEBULÆ. By the Editor.

In the next number will be commenced the new story, "WAITING FOR THE VERDICT," by Rebecca Harding Davis, author of "Life in the Iron Mills," "Margaret Howth," etc. It will be illustrated by Hennessey.

In the next number will also be commenced the series of articles, by Richard Grant White, on "WORDS AND THEIR USES."

The price of THE GALAXY (published twice a month) is $5 a year; $3 for six months; six copies one year, $25. Specimen copies 30 cents.

W. C. & F. P. CHURCH, No. 39 Park-row, New-York.

NOW READY, THE FEBRUARY NUMBER OF

HOURS AT HOME.

CONTENTS:

Moral Uses of Dark Things. No. 1. Of Night and Sleep. By Horace Bushnell, D. D. (Continued.)
Marcella of Rome. (Continued.) By Frances Eastwood.
De Rebus Ruris. No. 6. On the Laying Out of Grounds. By Donald G. Mitchell.
The Emigrant's Wife.
Representative Cities. No. 1. Damascus, the Pearl of the Orient and the Earthly Paradise. By Prof. W. S. Tyler, Amherst College.
Painting and Painters in Italy. By Prof. E. A. Lawrence.
Persia Unvailed. By Prof. Wm. Welles, Union College.
Storm-Cliff. By Miss S. J. Pritchard. Chapters II.—IV.
Saint Chrysostom. By Philip Schaff, D. D.
John Wesley's Sermon. By W. I. Paulding.
Present Aspects of the Papacy. By Prof. George P. Fisher, Yale College.
What I Saw at the Battle of Kissingen. By John D. Sherwood.
Researches of a Fogy. No. 2. The Story of a Corner. By W. I. Paulding.
Short Sermons to Sunday-school Teachers. No. 10. By Rev. C. S. Robinson.
The Modern Samaritans.
Books of the Month.

TERMS: $3 a year; six copies for $15; thirteen copies for $30.

BOUND VOLUMES: The first three volumes, elegantly bound, postpaid, for $7. Single volumes $2 50. For $9 the three volumes and a year's subscription. For $5 either volume and a year's subscription.

PREMIUMS: For $9 either volume and three subscriptions for a year, or for $15 five copies and either of the *first three volumes* of Lange's Commentary, postpaid. A WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINE for 20 subscribers, ($60).

SCRIBNER & CO., Publishers, New-York.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1867 NOW READY.

IT CONTAINS:

ASTRONOMICAL, &c.

Calendar—Jewish; Mahomedan.
Calendars (January to December): Changes of the Moon; Planets on the Meridian; Sun on the Noon-mark; Sidereal Noon; Rising and Setting of the Sun and Moon throughout the United States.
Conjunctions, Lunar and Planetary.
Eclipses for the Year 1867.
Planets, Conjunctions of Planets, and other Aspects.
Seasons.
Star Tables.
Tide Table of 110 Places.

POLITICAL.

THE GOVERNMENT.

Cabinet—The President's.
Congress—Members of the XXXIXTH.
Congress—XLTH, as far as chosen.
Executive Officers—General.
Foreign Ministers.
Judiciary—Supreme Court.
Post-offices of Members of Congress.
Territories—Delegates from.

STATES OF THE UNION.

Area; White Population in 1850; White, Colored, Indian and Total Population in 1860; Increase and Percentage of Increase of Population from 1850 to 1860; Capitals; Governors—their Salaries and Term of Office; Time of Meeting of Legislatures; Time of State Elections; State Censuses of 1864 and 1865.

ACTS OF CONGRESS.

Academy—Military.
Accounts—Settlement of Agricultural Colleges, &c.
Aliens—Suits of.
Appraisers in New-York City.
Assassins—Captors of the.
Assistant Assessors of Internal Revenue.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy.
Asylum—National Military and Naval.
Bonded Warehouses—Goods in,
Calais.
Cattle—Importation of Foreign.
Civil Expenses Appropria'n.
Civil Rights Bill.
Claims—Court of.
Collectors of Customs.
Colored Persons—Marriages and Children of.
Correction—House of.
Disabled Soldiers—Transportation for.
Ditches and Canals.
Duty on Live Animals.
Five-cent Pieces.
Freedmen's Bureau.
General—Grade of.
Habeas Corpus.
Homestead Law.
Howard Institute.
Hydrographic Office.
Inspectors—Steamboat.
Internal Revenue.
Interstate Communication.
Kansas—Lands to.
Kidnapping.
Laws of U. S.—Revision of.
Liberia—Gunboat to.
Lincoln—Mrs.
Lumber—Maine.
Metric System.
Michigan—Lands to.
Military Peace Establishment.
Missouri—Reimbursement of.
Navy Officers.
Nebraska.
Nevada—Boundaries of.
Nitro-Glycerine.
Obligations—Exchange of.
Pacific Railroad.
Passports.
Patent Office Fees.
Pensions.
Pennsylvania.
Pilot Regulations.
Portland—Fire in.
Port of Entry.
Postal Law.
Port of Delivery.
Promotions in the Navy.
Public Money.
Public Printing.
Railroads and Telegraphs.
Registry of Vessels.
Revenue from Imports.
Seamen—Relief of.
Senators—Election of.
Smithsonian Institute.
Smuggling.
Soldiers and Sailors.
Supreme Court of the United States.
Taxes—Refunding of.
Telegraph Company—International.
Telegraph Lines.
Three Months' Pay.
Washington Territory.
Weighing of Exports.
West Virginia.

PUBLIC RESOLUTIONS.

Bounties.
Constitutional Amendment.
Emperor of Russia.
Exposition of Paris.
Farragut.
Foreign Convicts.
Hancock—Thanks to General.
History of the Rebellion.
Income Tax.
Indians.
Laws of the United States.
Lincoln—Statue of.
Madison's Writings.
Medals.
Metric System.
Military Academy.
Missing Soldiers.
National Gratitude.
Orphans' Home.
Pay of Army Officers.
Portland.
Prisoners of War—Rations of.
Quarantine.
Soldiers' College.
Soldiers' Graves.
State Papers—American.
Telegraph.
Tennessee.
Vermont.
West Virginia.

PROCLAMATIONS.

Blockades of Mexican Ports.
Day of Thanksgiving.
Fenian Expedition against Canada.
Insurrection declared to be at an end.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The Bill; The President's Veto; The Vote by which the Bill was carried over the Veto.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL.

Abstract of the First Bill; The President's Veto; Failure of the First Bill; Abstract of the Second Bill; The President's Veto; Passage of the Second Bill.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The Constitutional Amendment Proposed in 1866.
The Vote on the Amendment.
Table of States Ratifying or Rejecting the Amendment.

NATIONAL UNION COMMITTEE.

Address of the National Union Committee to the American People.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Arizona.
Arkansas.
California.
Colorado.
Connecticut.
Delaware.
Dakota.
Idaho.
Illinois.
Indiana.
Iowa.
Kansas.
Kentucky.
Maine.
Maryland.
Massachusetts.
Michigan.
Minnesota.
Missouri.
Montana.
Nevada.
Nebraska.
New-Hampshire.
New-Jersey.
New-York.
North Carolina.
Ohio.
Oregon.
Pennsylvania.
Rhode Island.
Texas.
Vermont.
West Virginia.
Wisconsin.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

Popular Vote for President, by States, in 1864, 1860 and 1856.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The States of America and Europe; Names and Titles of Rulers and their Accession; Form of Government.

PRICE 20 CENTS PER COPY.
SEVEN FOR A DOLLAR.

Address orders, with cash inclosed, to
THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

"THE TALE IS WROUGHT UP WITH a subtlety and skill, and invested with a wild and startling interest that would do no discredit to the genius of Edgar A. Poe."—*Daily Times, Jersey City.*

THE LEADING SUCCESS!

The remarkable sale which has attended the issue of

THE DEAD LETTER,

and the TALK it has excited, are the best evidence of its "representative" character. Critics, whose judgment is neither servile nor biased against an AMERICAN ROMANCE, have awarded it such praise as no recent work has received; and it may be safely assumed that it will be read, sooner or later, by all intelligent and discriminating readers in the land.

TWO EDITIONS now ready, viz.:

Cloth, 12mo., 308 pages; six full page illustrations on plate paper. Price, $1 50.

Paper, "People's Edition," (the fifth now ready,) double column octavo, richly illustrated. Price 50 cents.

Sold by all newsdealers and booksellers, or sent post-paid on receipt of price.

BEADLE & CO., Publishers, No. 118 William-st., New-York.

THE DAILY LEADER, PHILADELPHIA, SAYS OF "SUNNYBANK:"

"The numerous admirers of Marion Harland's books will be pleased to learn of this new work from her chaste and gifted pen. It equals "Miriam" in tone and delineation of character, and the plot of the story is much more perfect."

PRICE $1 75.

"SUNNYBANK"

Is a continuation of that immensely popular story "Alone." The PRESS, Philadelphia, says of it: "'Sunnybank' is an exception to the general experience, that the continuation of a popular novel is usually a falling off. Certainly not so here."

PRICE $1 75.

THE BUFFALO EXPRESS SAYS:

"SUNNYBANK

Is one of the most deeply interesting novels that we have yet had from this favorite author's pen."

PRICE $1 75.

THIRD EDITION READY.

WHO BREAKS PAYS.

"A love tale, told with exquisite pathos and poetry. There is a freshness and originality about the book which give it a place among the standard works of the day."—*Publishers' Circular.*

12mo., cloth, $1 25.

LEYPOLDT & HOLT, No. 451 Broome-st., New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LIFFITH LANK

IS PUBLISHED IN THE INTERESTS OF MORALITY.

The *World* says: "The publishers of the *Atlantic Monthly*, who wickedly and for gain let loose 'Griffith Gaunt' upon a confiding and moral public, owe it to the cause of virtue to buy up the copyright of 'Liffith Lank,' and issue that work as an antidote to their readers." It is the success of the season. The Second Edition is now ready, and a Third is in preparation.

G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers, 499 Broadway.

TWO NEW BOOKS.

D. APPLETON & COMPANY,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, New-York,
Publish this day:

THE COMPARATIVE GEOGRAPHY OF PALESTINE AND THE SINAITIC PENINSULA.

By Carl Ritter.

Translated and adapted to the use of Biblical students. By William L. Gage.

4 volumes, large 8vo; beautifully printed; cloth, $14.

"Although many scores of books have been written on the Holy Land since Ritter closed his labors, by far the greater number have not been of great value in a scientific point of view. Notwithstanding the closeness of my limits, I have not hesitated to incorporate here and there an illustrative note from recent travelers, though of course the main care has been to deal justly by Ritter, rather than to reprint what lies within the reach of all Palestine students. The Jerusalem literature has acquired such formidable proportions that I preferred, on the whole, to allow Ritter's two hundred careful, and in a measure exhaustive, pages to remain as they came from his pen. In its way, his monograph has long been considered an authority, and to amend it in its details would have been an invidious task."—*Extract from Preface.*

THE NEW TESTAMENT HISTORY,

WITH AN INTRODUCTION CONNECTING THE HISTORY OF THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT.

EDITED BY WILLIAM SMITH, LL. D., Author of "The Old Testament History," &c., &c.

One volume, 12mo, with 12 maps and numerous illustrations; cloth, $3.

"Beyond all question, this is the most valuable book of its size which we have on the subject."—*Episcopalian.*

D. A. & CO. have just published:

THE VEGETABLE WORLD. By Louis Figuier. Illustrated. One vol., 8vo. Cloth, $6.

THE WORLD BEFORE THE DELUGE. By Louis Figuier. New edition. One vol. Cloth, $6.

THE MINOR PROPHETS, with critical Notes. By Rev. H. Cowles. One vol. Cloth, $2 25.

THE ORIGIN OF THE STARS. By Jacob Ennis. One vol., 12mo. Cloth, $2 25.

CONSERVATIVE SURGERY. By Henry G. Davis, M. D. One vol., 8vo. Cloth, $3.

Either of the above sent free by mail on receipt of the price.

A NEW METHOD OF LEARNING THE FRENCH LANGUAGE.

D. APPLETON & COMPANY,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, New-York,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

THE FRENCH MANUAL.

A NEW, SIMPLE, CONCISE AND EASY METHOD OF ACQUIRING A CONVERSATIONAL KNOWLEDGE OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE, INCLUDING A DICTIONARY OF OVER TEN THOUSAND WORDS.

By M. Alfred Havet.

Entirely revised and corrected from the last English edition, with a new system of pronunciation.

1 vol., 12mo. 332 pages. Half bound, $1 75.

"A great many learners," says *Le Courrier de l'Europe*, "might, after having waded through the tedious courses of French hitherto followed, be able to express themselves in a sort of half academic language, but it would be altogether impossible for them to converse on the ordinary topics of every-day life, or give an order to a servant. It is this familiar language that M. Havet's book is destined to put them in possession of, and we believe nothing has been neglected to secure that happy result." It is, in the opinion of some of our foremost teachers, emphatically the best system for learning French.

D. A. & CO. have recently published

A GRAMMATICAL ANALYZER. By W. J. Tenney. 1 vol., 12mo. $1 25.

AN INTRODUCTORY LATIN BOOK. By Albert Harkness. 1 vol., 12mo. $1 25.

A PRACTICAL ARITHMETIC. By G. P. Quackenbos. 1 vol., 12mo. $1.

ELEMENTS OF INTELLECTUAL PHILOSOPHY. By Rev. J. Alden. 1 vol., 12mo. $1 50.

A LATIN READER. By Albert Harkness. 1 vol., 12mo. $1 50.

Specimen copies of any of the above works mailed post-paid to teachers and school officers on receipt of one-half the retail price. The most favorable terms made for introduction.

JOSEPH II. AND HIS COURT.

By Mrs. Muhlbach.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway, New-York,
Publish on Wednesday, Jan. 23,

JOSEPH II. AND HIS COURT:

AN HISTORICAL NOVEL.

By L. Muhlbach.

Author of "Frederick the Great and His Court," "The Merchant of Berlin," &c., &c.

Translated from the German by Adelaide De V. Chaudron.

1 vol. 8vo, with illustrations. Paper cover, $1 50; cloth, $2.

"The rapidity with which the novels of Mrs. L. Muhlbach have risen into popularity in this country, is a very good indication of their merit. They are free from the spice of the false sensationalisms which furnish the spice of the lower school of modern fiction; and they treat of historical subjects and characters with an honest intention to exhibit historical truth, and not as a mere framework for the display of a trashy story."—*Catholic World.*

EARLY ORDERS FROM THE TRADE SOLICITED.

WIDDLETON, PUBLISHER.

No. 17 Mercer-st., near Howard, New-York.

A COMPANION VOLUME TO PRESCOTT.

TO BE PUBLISHED JAN. 19, 1867:

PHILIP THE SECOND, OF SPAIN.

BY CHARLES GAYARRE, Author of "The History of Louisiana."

With an Introductory Letter by George Bancroft, And a fine Steel Portrait of Philip from the Titian picture engraved by Burt.

An elegant octavo volume, in large, clear (pica) type, on heavy toned paper. Price, extra cloth, $3; half calf, $5.

The Publisher takes pleasure in presenting the following extract from a letter of Hon. George Bancroft, relating to Mr. Gayarré's "Philip II.:"

"Mr. Gayarré has claims upon us of old. He is the author of a History of Louisiana, which is the fruit of thorough research, and takes a very high rank among the best histories of the several States. His present work ("Philip II.") is written with care and vivacity, with a mind superior to the influences of superstition, and comprehensive in the study of the causes and consequences of events. He has a quick eye for the picturesque, and a rapid movement in his narrative, which, if sometimes too highly ornamented, is never languid, and he clearly portrays the social and political tendencies of the reign which he describes."

READY AT THE SAME TIME AS "PHILIP," A NEW VOLUME OF THE HISTORY OF LOUISIANA, by Charles Gayarre, being

THE AMERICAN DOMINATION—From 1803 (its cession to the United States) to 1861. Also, uniform with the new volume, new editions of the former volumes, comprising

THE FRENCH DOMINATION. The two volumes in one.

THE SPANISH DOMINATION. One volume.

These three volumes form the complete history of the State of Louisiana, by Mr. Gayarré, and may be had in uniform sets, or either volume separately, each volume being complete in itself. 8vo, cloth, $4 per volume; half calf, $7.

For sale at principal bookstores, and mailed by publisher on receipt of price.

AMERICAN REPRINT OF LONDON SOCIETY NOW READY.

Light and amusing literature for hours of relaxation. Five full-page illustrations, numerous wood engravings by eminent artists, and ninety-six well printed pages of excellent reading matter, including a new tale by Miss Annie Thomas, called PLAYING FOR HIGH STAKES.

Other articles are: Before the Footlights, A Happy New Year, Recollections of a Bachelor, A Summer Trip Across the Atlantic, Sketches of the Bench and Bar, &c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Single numbers	$0 40
One copy, one year	4 50
Two copies, one year	8 50
Five copies, one year	20 00
Ten copies, one year	40 00

And an extra copy gratis.

CLUBBING WITH THE RIVERSIDE MAGAZINE FOR YOUNG PEOPLE:

The *Riverside Magazine* ($2 50 per annum) and *London Society* ($4 50 per annum) sent to one address for six dollars.

All subscriptions are payable in advance.

HURD & HOUGHTON, Publishers, No. 459 Broome-st., New-York.

⁂ The January number will be sent to any address, prepaid, on receipt of 30 cents.

THE NEW RELIGIOUS WEEKLY.

THE CHURCH UNION A GREAT SUCCESS.

NO. 3 NOW READY. ANOTHER LARGE ISSUE THIS WEEK.

CHRISTIANS OF ALL DENOMINATIONS THROUGHOUT THE LAND SENDING THEIR SUBSCRIPTIONS AND "GOD BLESS YOUS." UNITY OF PROTESTANT CHRISTENDOM—A RALLYING FROM ALL QUARTERS OF THE CHURCH.

CONTENTS OF NO. THREE:

QUIET AND STORM.
TEMPERANCE NOT A FAILURE.
THE SIN THAT DOTH SO EASILY BESET.—"Eye to Eye."
WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE—"Impeaching the President."
DECAY OF THE NEW-YORK PULPIT.
PROTESTANTISM GOING BACKWARD.
ROME, AND THE UNION MOVEMENT.
FIRST PURE, THEN PEACEABLE.
LIFE OF A RADICAL.

Inside:

BATTLE SONG OF THE CHURCH.
RECOGNITION OF THE PRESBYTERIAN MINISTRY IN THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
COMMUNICATION FROM A HIGH CHURCHMAN—He Loves the "Beggarly Elements." Ritualism makes him Feel Good.
ANOTHER COMMUNICATION FROM A HIGH LOW CHURCHMAN—He joins his entreaties with the "VICAR OF BRAY."
OUR IRREVERENCE GREATER THAN THAT OF THE CHURCH JOURNAL.
LETTER OF THE "VICAR OF BRAY."
He does not like Woman's Rights, Negro Suffrage, nor anything in THE CHURCH UNION.
"Mrs. Bray won't have The Thing in Her House."
PROPOSED UNION OF PAGANISM AND RITUALISM. By Confucius.
WHAT THE PRESS SAY OF THE CHURCH UNION.
THE RITUALISTS AND ROMANISTS UNITE AGAINST US.
LETTERS FROM A BAPTIST—A Professor in Princeton and a Bishop Commendatory.
LAST CONFERENCE OF THE CHRISTIAN UNION ASSOCIATION.
ROBERT HALL ON OPEN COMMUNION, &c., &c.

FOR SALE BY THE AMERICAN NEWS CO., By Newsdealers generally.

At RANDOLPH'S, Broadway, corner 9th-st., And at TIBBALL'S, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

Subscription by mail, $2 50 per year.

Great inducements to Clubs.

Send for Sample Copies—Free.

Address PUBLISHERS' CHURCH UNION, No. 10 Front-st., Brooklyn.

YOUR WIFE WOULD THANK YOU for the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, with its suggestions for governing children. $2 a year, or 20 cents a number. Address FOWLER & WELLS, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:
U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues,
Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds,
and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY,

FOR THE INSURANCE OF HORSES, CATTLE AND FARM STOCK AGAINST DISEASES, ACCIDENT, FIRE, THEFT AND DEATH.

The books of subscription will remain open for a short time at the office of the Trustees to complete the subscription to the capital.

Trustees authorized to receive subscriptions:
CHARLES B. BOSTWICK,
HARVEY BALDWIN,
WM. D. DIMOCK.

Office No. 79 Broadway, Room No. 4.

Col. & Ind. Cen. R.R.

$3,000 7 PER CENT. SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS FOR SALE.

A first-rate investment. Interest payable semi-annually at St. Nicholas National Bank. Apply to
ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE,
Bankers, No. 14 Wall-st.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe,
Paris, France,

Buy and sell United States securities, negotiate loans on same, buy and sell drafts on America, issue and cash letters of credit as well as transact a general commission business.

Represented by
FRANK W. ANDREWS,
No. 61 State-st.,
Boston.

TRAVELERS' CREDITS.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR THE USE OF TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST,
ISSUED FOR
Messrs. J. S. MORGAN & CO., London,
BY
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1867.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year the following gentlemen were duly elected:

DIRECTORS.
EDWIN HOYT,
JOSEPH STUART,
JOHN M. FURMAN,
CHARLES L. ANTHONY,
TIMOTHY G. CHURCHILL,
JOSEPH B. HOYT,
HENRY SWIFT,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
PHILO C. CALHOUN.

FOR INSPECTORS OF NEXT ELECTION,
T. BELKNAP, JR.,
E. L. BOLLES,
C. E. DETMOLD.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board Mr. P. C. CALHOUN was unanimously reëlected President, and Mr. JOSEPH STUART Vice-President.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK,
(No. 108 BROADWAY,) NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1867.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank, held on the 8th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected, viz.:

JOHN E. WILLIAMS,	HENRY L. PIERSON,
SOLON HUMPHREYS,	HENRY A. HURLBUT,
FRANCIS M. BABCOCK,	AUG. C. RICHARDS,
ISAAC H. BAILEY,	GEO. A. ROBBINS,
JAMES K. PLACE,	GEO. F. THOMAE,
WILLIAM H. LEE,	CHAS. ABERNETHY,
ROBERT B. MINTURN,	DANIEL W. JAMES,

ELLIOT C. COWDIN.

And for inspectors of next election,
JOSEPH BATTELL, ROBERT H. LOWRY,
ISAAC N. PHELPS.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Esq., was unanimously elected President.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE SPRING VALLEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Amount of capital stock, all of which was issued for the purchase of patents and other property $150,000 00
Amount of debts Jan. 1, 1867 .... 19,711 26

Signed by the President and majority of the Trustees this 15th day of January, 1867.

BARNARD ACKERMAN, President.
HENRY G. WARD,
GILBERT F. ACKERMAN,
HORACE J. MOODY,
BARNARD ACKERMAN,
} Trustees.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.:—HENRY G. WARD, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn doth depose and say that he is the Secretary of the Spring Valley Manufacturing Company, and that the above statement is in all respects true.
HENRY G. WARD,
Secretary.

Sworn to before me this 15th day of January, 1867.
ANDREW ANDERSON, Notary Public,
New-York County.

{ Seal. }

THE NEW-YORK AND KENTUCKY OIL AND MINING COMPANY.—ANNUAL REPORT.—The amount of the capital of this Company, and which has been issued for the purchase of leases of oil lands, mining estates and property necessary for their business, and in payment therefor, and which has not been paid in cash, is $1,000,000
Capital paid in as above stated is 1,000,000
Amount of its existing debt is 41,288

DANIEL F. TIEMANN, President.

E. C. BROOKS,	CHAS. E. BROWN,
J. W. SNEDEKER,	WM. H. PHELPS,
DANIEL F. TIEMANN,	SAM'L H. GROSVENOR,
ALEXANDER MUIR,	Majority of Trustees.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: JOHN W. SNEDEKER being by me duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the Secretary of the New-York and Kentucky Oil and Mining Company, and that the foregoing report is true.
JOHN W. SNEDEKER.

Subscribed and sworn before me, this 18th day of January, 1867. J. B. NONES, Notary Public, N. Y. City.
[U. S. Internal Revenue Stamp, 5 cents, canceled.]

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE HARDAWAY BOLT, SPIKE AND RIVET MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Amount of capital stock $500,000
Amount issued in payment of patent rights 450,000
Amount sold at par as working capital 50,000

There are no existing liabilities.

Signed by the President and a majority of the Trustees, this 14th day of January, 1867.

(Signed) JOSIAH CALDWELL, President.
A. M. WHITE,
EMERSON FOOTE,
SAMUEL C. REED,
} Trustees.

[Internal Revenue stamp 5 cents, canceled.]

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: WILLIAM D. DIMOCK, being duly sworn, says that he is the Secretary of the office of "The Hardaway Bolt, Spike and Rivet Manufacturing Company," and that the above report is true.
WM. D. DIMOCK.

Sworn to before me this 18th day of January, 1867.
JOSEPH GEELMAN, JR., Notary Public,
[L. S.] New-York City.
[5 cent Revenue stamp, canceled.]

OFFICE OF THE WILKES-BARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Wilkes-Barre Coal and Iron Company for the election of Directors, &c., will be held at their office, in the Borough of Wilkes-Barre, Penn., on WEDNESDAY, 30th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. Polls will close at 11 o'clock. The transfer-books will be closed from the 15th to the 31st instant, both days inclusive. By order of the Board.
WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 257 BROADWAY, Jan. 14, 1867.

NOTICE—THIS BANK HAS ASSUMED THE payment of the State, City and County Taxes, imposed on the Stockholders for 1866. Such of them who have paid the same will please present their receipts to the Bank.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

OFFICE ASHBURTON COAL COMPANY,
NO. 38 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1867.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the ASHBURTON COAL COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, on the 28th January, inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., to take into consideration the affairs of the Company.
CHAS. A. BERRIAN, Secretary.

A MEMBER OF THE NEW-YORK Stock Exchange, also of the Gold Exchange, of many years' active business experience, is desirous of connecting himself with some stock and banking house where his services would be valuable in transacting a general commission business. Address, with real name, STOCKBROKER, Box No. 5,552, New-York City Post-office.

THE MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1867.

THE STATE, COUNTY AND CITY TAX assessed on the shares of this Bank remaining unpaid at this date has been assumed by the bank. Stockholders who have paid the tax on their stock are requested to present their receipts to the bank.
A. GILBERT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE CO.,
JAN. 10, 1867.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 22d day of January next, at the office of the Company, No. 158 Broadway. The poll will open at 12 o'clock, noon, and continue open one hour.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
NO. 270 WEST 30TH-ST., N. Y., Jan. 16, 1867.

INTEREST ON THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of this Company, due Feb. 1, will be paid at this office. Transfer-books will close Jan. 21, and reopen Feb. 2.
C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
CINCINNATI, Jan. 12, 1867.

HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company, due Jan. 20, 1867, will present the same for payment to L. L. JONES, No. 137 Broadway, New-York, on and after the 21st inst.
S. S. L'HOMMEDIEU, President.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION of seven Trustees of the Champion Silver Mining Company, of Silver Peak, Nevada, to supply the places of those whose term expires, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 39 Pine-st., Room No. 4, on Jan. 22, 1867, between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.
JAMES W. SMITH, President.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 7 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1867.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THIS BANK WILL PAY the State, County and City taxes on its stock for the year 1866. Stockholders who have paid said tax are requested to present their tax receipts to be reimbursed by the bank.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD CO.,
HOBOKEN, Jan. 15, 1867.

THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1867, ON the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid at the Merchants' National Bank, New-York City.
ISAAC VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall & Nassau Sts., New-York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

MERCHANTS' UNION,
&c., &c., &c.
GEO. C. DUNBAR,
No. 46 Pine-st.

Dealer in Miscellaneous Securities.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE Fire Insurance Company,

NO. 141 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on demand.
WILLIAM RAYNOR, Secretary.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 6 NEW-ST.,
Stock Exchange Building,
NEW-YORK.
A. W. GREENLEAF, BENSON VAN VLIET,
JOHN B. NORRIS, M. F. HAZEN.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CAUTION.

TO BANKERS, BROKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES.

The public are cautioned against negotiating any of the following Government Securities, which were stolen from the safe of the Royal Insurance Company, on 10th December last, as the payment of the Coupons or Interest and the transfer or conversion of said securities has been stopped by a caveat filed against them in the Treasury Department of the United States, at Washington, and effective steps have been taken to make said Securities unsalable in Europe.

The Royal Insurance Company will pay a REWARD OF $10,000 for the recovery of said Securities, or in that proportion for the recovery of any portion of them.

5 per cent. Coupon 1874 Bonds, $1,000 each.
Nos. 1,656 1,657 1,658 1,659 4,931 10,695 10,696
Nos. 11,341 12,950 12,951 12,952 12,953 12,954 12,955
Nos. 12,986 12,987 12,988 12,989 12,990 14,493 14,494
Nos. 14,495 14,496 14,962 15,159 15,160 15,161 16,761
Nos. 16,762 16,763 16,764 16,765 16,766 16,767 16,768
Nos. 16,769 16,770 16,771 16,772 16,773 16,774 16,775
Nos. 16,776 16,777 16,778 16,779 16,780 16,781 16,782
Nos. 16,783 16,784 16,785 16,786 16,787 16,788 16,789
Nos. 16,790 16,791 16,792 16,793 16,794 16,795 16,796
Nos. 16,797 16,798 16,799 16,800 5,989 14,026

6 per cent. Coupon 1881 Bonds, $1,000 each. Act July 17, 1861.

Payable to the order of Adam Norrie and Benjamin B. Sherman, Committee, and not indorsed.
Nos. 65,997 65,998 65,999 66,000 66,001 66,002 66,003
Nos. 66,004 66,005 66,006 66,007 66,008 66,009 66,010
Nos. 66,011 66,012 66,013 66,014 66,015 66,016 66,017
Nos. 66,018 66,019 66,020 66,021 66,022

7-30 Bonds, $1,000 each. 1st series. Interest payable August and February.
Nos. 12,079 20,809 25,045 25,046 25,047 25,940 34,556
Nos. 75,599 116,634 117,827 117,828 117,829 117,830 117,831
Nos. 118,993 124,719

5-20 Bonds, $1,000 each. Dated Nov. 1, 1864. Act of June 30, 1864.
Nos. 36,551 28,870 38,806 38,805 38,807 38,804 38,808
Nos. 28,867 28,868

6 per cent. 1881 Bonds, $1,000 each. Dated June 15, 1864, A.
Nos. 8,902 8,906 8,903 8,894 8,908 8,910 8,909
Nos. 8,911 8,907 8,904 8,899 8,905 8,901 8,900
Nos. 8,898 8,896 8,897 8,895
Nos. 1,267 1,266 1,264 1,265 15,486 15,487 $500 each.

U. S. Coupon Bonds, 5 per cent. 10-40. 1st Series.
Nos. 36,289 98,813 98,814 102,542 $1,000 each.
Nos. 35,275 35,276 35,277 35,278 35,279 35,280 35,281
Nos. 35,282 $500 each.

7-30 per cent. Bonds, 2d Series, interest payable 15th of June and December.
Nos. 1,782 1,783 $5,000 each. 11,273, $1,000 each,
Registered stock of 1881, $10,000 each.
Nos. 9,662 9,663 9,664 acts of July 17 and Aug. 5, 1861.
Registered stock of 1881, $5,000 each.
Nos. 7,224 7,278 7,279 7,280 7,281 7,282 6,911 acts of July 17 and Aug 5, 1861. No. 2,618, act of March 3, 1863.
Registered stock of 1861, $1,000 each.
Nos. 17,404 18,338 18,339 18,340 18,254 acts of July 17 and Aug. 5, 1861.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE VENANGO AND JERSEY CITY OIL AND COAL COMPANY.

Amount of capital stock is (100,000) one hundred thousand shares of the par value of ($5) five dollars each, of which (70,000) seventy thousand shares were issued in payment of property, and the remaining (30,000) thirty thousand shares are reserved for working capital.

The existing liabilities of the Company are about ($4,758 80) forty-seven hundred and fifty-eight dollars and eighty cents.

Dated at NEW-YORK, this 18th day of January, 1867.

J. OWEN ROUSE, President.
CHAS. A. MORFORD, Treasurer.
E. W. HUNTER,
JULIUS S. HOWELL,
J. T. BECKWITH,
J. V. SPADER,
} A majority of the Trustees.

City and County of New-York, ss.: J. OWEN ROUSE, being duly sworn, says that he is the President of the Venango and Jersey City Oil and Coal Company, and that the foregoing statement is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.
J. OWEN ROUSE.

Sworn to before me this 18th day of January, 1867.
(Signed) WM. APGAR, Notary Public.
[5 cent Revenue stamp canceled.]

CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE
NO. 102 BROADWDAY, NEW-YORK.

Cash Capital	$500,000 00
Surplus	1,168,136 57
Total Assets	$1,668,136 57

Insures against loss by FIRE on buildings, Merchandise, Rents, Leases, and other insurable property, at fair rates—and divides three-fourths of the profits of its business to its customers.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., payable to the stockholders on and after the 16th instant.

JAN. 15, 1867.

GEO. T. HOPE, President.
H. H. LAMPORT, Vice-President.
CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

STOLEN.

The public are cautioned against negotiating the following stolen bonds of the Trenton Water Power Co.: Nos. 217, 219, 273, 295, 302, 340, 397, 401, 403, 410, 422, 451, 540, 597, 663, 686, 688, 751, 773, 793.

By order of the Trenton Iron Company.
J. WESLEY PULLMAN, Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GARDNER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, made pursuant to section 12, of the Act of Feb. 17, 1848, entitled "An Act to authorize the formation of Corporations for Manufacturing, Mining, Mechanical and Chemical purposes," and section 2 of the Act amending the same, framed June 7, 1853.

The capital stock is $250,000

No part of said stock was actually paid in cash, but it was all issued by the Trustees, in payment for property purchased by them, necessary for the business of the Company.

The total amount of existing indebtedness of the Company is $32,542 42.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

JAMES LITTLE, Vice-President and Trustee.
JOHN LUDLOW,
JACOB L. DODGE,
JOHN BOWMAN,
C. H. APPLEGATE,
} Trustees.

[Five cent Int. Rev. stamp, canceled.]

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—JOHN BOWMAN, being duly sworn, says he is the Secretary of the Gardner Manufacturing Company above named, and that the foregoing report is in all respects true.
JOHN BOWMAN.

Sworn to before me this 18th day of January, 1867.
WM. HIBBARD, Notary Public.
[Five cent Int. Rev. stamp, canceled.]

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE REQUIREMENTS of the laws of the State of New-York, the TOMLINSON DEMAREST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK report the assets of the Company, consisting of cash, merchandise and debts due them deemed good, as amounting to one hundred and seventy-seven thousand six hundred and thirty-two 31-100 dollars. The liabilities of the Company are: Capital stock, forty thousand dollars, all paid in; surplus, thirty-four thousand seven hundred and fifty one 65-100 dollars; and debts due by it, one hundred and two thousand six hundred and forty-one 71-100 dollars.

(Signed) CORNELIUS VAN HORN, President.
C. VAN HORN,
A. T. DEMAREST,
J. A. GIFFORD,
} Majority of Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1867.

City and County of New-York, ss.: A. T. DEMAREST being duly sworn, says he is the Secretary of the Tomlinson Demarest Company above mentioned, and that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of his knowledge and belief. (Signed) A. T. DEMAREST.

Sworn to be before me, this 18th day of January, 1867.
(Signed) NATHANIEL APPLETON,
Notary Public, New-York City.
[5 cent Int. Rev. stamp canceled.]

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
JERSEY CITY, Jan. 17, 1867.

JERSEY CITY 7 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office, Jersey City, for the purchase of Jersey City 7 per Cent. Coupon Bonds. Said proposals will be received until Jan. 29 inst., at noon, when the bids will be opened, and accepted or rejected, as may be deemed best for the interests of the city.

WM. CLARKE,
E. F. C. YOUNG,
T. R. BENWELL,
CHAS. H. O'NEILL,
} Commissioners of Sinking Fund of Jersey City.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have this day appropriated an amount equal to 2 3-10 per cent. of the capital from the past earnings, to meet the State tax imposed upon bank stock, as recently confirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Stockholders who have paid said tax as assessed, or who have been relieved from the same in any way, will please send their receipts to or communicate with the cashier.

It was also resolved to declare future dividends payable July and January of each year.
W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

OFFICE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1867.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors held this day, MARTIN L. CROWELL was unanimously elected President, vice Mason Thomson, resigned, and JAMES M. WILSON appointed Secretary to fill the vacancy caused by said election.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.—NOTICE.—THE Bank of America having paid the State, City and County taxes on its stock from the Extra Dividend of Three Per Cent. declared Jan. 2, 1867, is now prepared to pay to its stockholders, on demand, the remainder of said dividend.

LEHIGH AND SUSQUEHANNA COAL COMPANY,
NO. 29 BROAD-ST., Dec. 12, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THIS Company for the election of Trustees will be held at this office THURSDAY, Jan. 24, at 1 o'clock P. M.
J. A. SIMPSON, President.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF GOVERNMENT FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	108	108¼	June, 7-30	104⅝	104¾
Coupon, 1881	108	108¼	July, 7-30	104⅝	104¾
5-20 Regist'd '62	105½	106	June, C.I.N'ts, '64	116	116½
5-20 Coupon, '62	108	108¼	July, C.I.N'ts, '64	116	116½
5-20 Coupon, '64	105½	106	Aug., C.I.N'ts, '64	115	115½
5-20 Coupon, '65	106	106¼	Oct., C.I.N'ts, '64	114	114½
5-20 " new, '65	104½	104¾	Dec., C.I.N'ts, '64	111½	112
10-40 Registered	99	99¼	May, C.I.N'ts, '65	111	111½
10-40 Coupon	99	99¼	Aug., C.I.N'ts, '65	110½	110¾
Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sept., C.I.N'ts, '65	110	110½
August, 7-30	104⅝	104¾	Oct., C.I.N'ts, '65	110	110½

STOUT & DICKINSON, Bankers and Brokers.

NO. 29 BROAD-ST.

Government Securities, Gold, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold solely on commission.

Interest allowed on deposits, both of gold and currency, which may be checked for at sight, same as in the City banks.

Liberal advances made upon Government and other securities.

Collections made upon all parts of the United States and Canadas.

GENERAL PARTNERS.

T. B. STOUT, late of the National Shoe and Leather Bank.

PLATT K. DICKINSON, late of firm of Wakeman, Gookin & Dickinson.

SPECIAL PARTNERS.

A. V. STOUT, J. B. DICKINSON.

JUDSON & CO.,

BANKERS,
BROKERS AND COLLECTORS.
DEALER IN
EXCHANGE, MONEY, LAND WARRANTS, &c.,
Corner of Camp and Common sts.,
NEW-ORLEANS.
Refer to G. S. ROBBINS & SON, New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES
AND
LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS,
Available for all the Principal Cities in the World.
MAKE MERCANTILE CREDITS
FOR USE IN
EUROPE, CHINA, &c.
ALSO,
MAKE TRANSFERS OF MONEY TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON
BY
TELEGRAPH.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC RAILROAD CO FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

Principal and interest guaranteed by the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, in Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each, twenty years to run, due Sept. 15, 1886, interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable in the City of New-York on the first days of January and July.

These bonds are issued on 77 miles of completed road, now in operation to Rolla, in the State of Missouri, which cost to construct $4,500,000
And 13 miles of road graded, with material on hand, to be completed by Jan. 1, 1867, at a cost of 500,000
Together with 260,000 acres of land, now being disposed of at a minimum of $5 per acre, (maximum $40) 1,300,000
Say present total value of $6,300,000

By a provision of this mortgage when lands are sold to the amount of $40,000 it is to constitute a special fund for the redemption of a like amount of these bonds, at a rate not exceeding 105 per cent.

They are also receivable at PAR by the Company in payment of its sales of lands.

At Springfield this road will connect with the GREAT ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD (its eastern terminus) forming a direct and continuous route from St. Louis to San Francisco.

When completed it will present a road of 310 miles in length, costing about $12,000,000
With 1,036,000 acres of land valued at 10,000,000
Showing a total value of $22,000,000

With a total amount of bonds authorized, with the guarantee as above, of $7,250,000, which may be issued at a rate not exceeding $25,000 per mile of completed work as it progresses.

Of the present issue of $2,000,000 of bonds, a limited amount is now offered for sale.

For further particulars, apply to
WARD & CO., Bankers.
No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

NOTICE.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE METROPOLIS, located at Washington City, in the District of Columbia, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the Association for payment.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, Cashier.
Dated WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 30, 1866.

OFFICE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER GREENWICH AND DEY STS., (NORTH RIVER BANK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1867.

AT AN ELECTION HELD ON THE 14TH inst., the following gentlemen were chosen directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

FOR DIRECTORS STAR INSURANCE COMPANY.

GEORGE W. SAVAGE,	JOHN E. FLANAGAN,
LEVI APGAR,	ROBERT P. GETTY,
D. RANDOLPH MARTIN,	CHAS. H. APPLEGATE,
M. O. ROBERTS,	HORACE K. THURBER,
O. W. F. RANDOLPH,	R. CORNELL WHITE,
JOHN F. PUPKE,	ERASTUS T. TEFFT,
MARTIN Y. BUNN,	ALLAN HAY,
EDGAR PINCHOT,	EBEN SUTTON,
JOHN H. HOLDANE,	DAVID WAGSTAFF,
C. H. BROOKS,	JAMES FLANAGAN,
S. S. CHAMBERLAIN,	JAMES WALLACE,
CHARLES SPEAR,	CHRIS. H. LILIENTHAL,
WILLIAM W. OWENS,	ADOLPH EBERHARDT,
JOHN M. WHITE,	CHARLES B. RICHARD,
ALEXANDER BONNELL,	T. C. KIMBALL,

ROBERT McLAUGHLIN.

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, GEO. W. SAVAGE, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.
N. C. MILLER, Secretary.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE DELAWARE LEAD COMPANY OF NEW-YORK:

Amount of Capital Stock, all of which was issued for the purchase of property $500,000 00
The existing liabilities are $961 28

Signed by the President and a majority of the Trustees, this 15th day of January, 1867.

SAMUEL T. KNAPP, President.
GRINNELL BURT,
J. NEWTON SEARS,
SAMUEL CONKLIN,
} Trustees.

State of New-York, County of Orange, ss.: JOHN COWDREY, of Warwick, in the County of Orange, being duly sworn, doth depose and say that he is Secretary of the Delaware Lead Company of New-York above named, and that the above statement is in all respects true.
JOHN COWDREY, Secretary.

Sworn before me this 17th day of January, 1867.
MAHLON COOPER, Notary Public.
[Stamp Canceled.]

OFFICE WALLACE NICKEL MINING COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1867.

AMOUNT OF CAPITAL STOCK INVESTED in lands and mines $600,000
Amount of debts, not to exceed 50

GEO. B. SARGENT, Pres't,
JOSEPH HAYES,
ALEX'R FULLERTON,
GEO. F. MAYER,
} Majority of Trustees.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: Geo. F. Mayer being by me duly sworn, deposes and says, that he is Secretary of the Wallace Nickel Mining Company; that the foregoing statement is correct, to the best of his knowledge, information and belief.
GEO. F. MAYER.

Sworn to before me this 18th day of January, 1867.
PIERRE W. WILDEY, Notary Public.
[Five-cent Rev. Stamp canceled.]

REPORT OF CONSOLIDATED LAND AND MINING COMPANY OF LAKE SUPERIOR, made and published according to statute.

Amount of capital stock invested in lands and mines $200,000
Amount of debts not to exceed 5,300

JAMES O. SARGENT, President.
GEO. B. SARGENT,
JOSEPH HAYES,
GEO. F. MAYER,
} Majority of Trustees.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—GEORGE F. MAYER, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the Secretary of The Consolidated Land and Mining Company; that the foregoing statement is true to the best of his knowledge and belief.
GEORGE F. MAYER.

Sworn to before me this 18th day of January, 1867.
PIERRE W. WILDEY, Notary Public.
(Five cent Internal Revenue stamp, canceled.)

OFFICE OF THE MONTAUK STEAM NAVIGATION CO.,
NO. 171 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY the 23d instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.
CHARLES W. COPELAND, President.

TO DRY GOODS IMPORTERS OR COMMISSION HOUSES.—A gentleman of many years' experience, acquainted with most of the buyers of New-York jobbing houses, also nearly one hundred out of town A 1 jobbers, desires an engagement. Address B. B. B., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

KUCKOO CLOCKS.

Wholesale and retail at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Patentee and sole manufacturer, No. 209 6th-av. Ladies' watches with secret lockets for likeness, besides a great variety of other watches, French clocks, jewelry and silverware, at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and No. 315 8th-av., corner 26th-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to 30 Washington-st., near Meade.

PERSONAL.

PAULINE.—MY REPLY TO YOUR POLITE and satisfactory note of 7th inst., was taken out of Station D by another party of the same name and returned to me. Please give me a more definite address. CHARLES, Box No. 32 Station G.

ASTROLOGY.

BUSINESS MEDICAL CLAIRVOYANT.—MME. DECOLAH is again astonishing her visitors. She reveals the past, present and foretells the future. No. 40 East 26th-st., corner 4th-av.

NO. 165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, clairvoyant, tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.

Deposits made on or before the 21st of January will draw interest from the 1st.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Sec'y.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER CANAL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, January, 1867.

SIX PER CENT. FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

1867—JANUARY INTEREST. The regular semi-annual interest, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, on all sums of five dollars and upward, which have been on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st of January.

Interest not withdrawn will be added to the original deposit, and bear interest from the 1st of January.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW, OR ON OR BEFORE JAN. 20, WILL BEAR INTEREST FROM THE 1ST OF JANUARY.

Bank open every day for the reception and payment of money, from 10 to 3, and also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7.

Bank books in German, French and English.
GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1867.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 21st day of January, 1867, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, entitled thereto, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over, (free of Government tax.) Interest not called for will be added to the principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN,
President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON,
Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
PRESENT DEPOSITS, $3,950,000.

SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax.

All moneys deposited on or before January 20, will draw interest from the 1st.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1867.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 21st day of January, 1867, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, entitled thereto, and Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, entitled thereto, (free of Government tax.) Interest not called for will be added to the principal. By order of
B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.
JOHN S. DICKERSON,
JAMES BRYCE,
} Secretaries.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
No. 10 Cooper Institute, 2d-av.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on or after the THIRD WEDNESDAY in January.

Deposits made before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2, and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 o'clock.
ISAAC J. SMITH, President.
WM J. BARNES, Secretary.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six per cent. interest (free from Government tax) allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 21 will draw interest from 1st January.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
STEPHEN CUTTER, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST,
Free of Government Tax.
MARKET SAVINGS BANK,
No. 82 Nassau-st., near Fulton-st., New-York.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 21 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
WM. VAN NAME, President.
HENRY R. CONKLING, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
Chatham-square, New-York.

MONEY DEPOSITED BEFORE JAN. 21 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed, free of tax, on sums from $5 to $5,000.
HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 CANAL-ST., corner of Varick.

Six per cent. interest on $5 to $5,000, free of tax. Deposits before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1. Assets $2,568,158 19. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE 21ST INST. BY INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, No. 516 Broadway. Six per Cent on $500 and under, and Five per Cent. on larger sums.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1866.

DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums from $1 to $500, and at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited for the space of six and three months previous to the 1st day of January 1, 1867, payable on and after the 21st day of January next. Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest as if deposited previous to the 1st of January.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.
WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 237 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK-PLACE.

DIVIDEND—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have directed that the usual dividend on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500 (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1867.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., cor. 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. DIVIDEND free of tax. Deposits made on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURGH, Corner South 7th and 1st sts.—Six per cent. interest allowed, free of tax, on sums to $5,000. Deposits made on or before the 20th of January draw interest from the 1st of January.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, NO. 594 8th-av., corner 42d-st.—Open daily. Interest 6 per cent., free of tax. Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"The Pen is Mightier than the Sword."

THE GOLD-PEN—BEST AND CHEAPEST OF PENS

MORTON'S GOLD PENS,

THE BEST PENS IN THE WORLD.

For sale at his Headquarters, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York, and by every duly appointed agent at the same prices.

A Catalogue, with full description of sizes and prices, sent on receipt of letter-postage. A. MORTON.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FOR the married. Sent, postage paid, in sealed envelope, on receipt of ten cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED. Sent, postage paid, on receipt of ten cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, 1,130 B'dway, New-York.

OLD EYES MADE NEW WITHOUT spectacles, doctor or medicine. Sent, postage paid, on receipt of ten cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required.
GEORGE TALLCOT,
Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, No. 96 Liberty-st.

THOMAS S. ALEXANDER,
Late of Baltimore,
Law Office,
Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st.

GUERLAIN
PERFUMER.
Paris, No. 15 Rue de la Paix, Paris.

PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.—JOHN ARTHUR & CO., No. 10 Rue Castiglione, agents to the British and American Embassies, established 38 years undertake to represent exhibitors, bank and exchange house and estate agents, commission, transit agents and wine merchants. Every information gratis.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS 75 cents per pack, at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards common used. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

PARIS—L'OFFICE INTERNATIONAL, RUE Neuve, St. Augustin, No. 65. Every information gratuitously. Apartments provided. Luggage warehoused.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION OF AN INSOLVENT for discharge from his debts pursuant to statute. RICHARD DODGE, of Kiscoe, Oswego County, New-York, an insolvent debtor, individually and as a member of the late firm of R. Dodge & Co. Notice first published Dec. 22, 1866. Creditors to appear before the Hon. R. H. Tyler, first Judge of Oswego County, at his office in the Village of Fulton, in said county, on the 9th day of March, 1867, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of the insolvent's estate, and he be discharged from his debts.
RICHARD DODGE, Insolvent.
Dated, DEC. 15, 1866. d22-law10wSat

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

Clinton Fire Insurance Company.

A semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of tax, has THIS DAY, been declared, payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 156 Broadway.
JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1867.

DIVIDEND.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 152 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL	$1,000,000 00
ASSETS JAN. 1, 1867	$1,433,933 27

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.
JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1867.

SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND NO. 5.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE STONE CO.,
MALDEN, ULSTER CO. N. Y., Jan. 14, 1867.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. was this day declared, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on and after Feb. 1, 1867.
H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 7.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY.—An annual dividend of eight per cent. on the First Preferred Stock, and seven per cent. on the Second Preferred Stock, less Government tax in both cases, has been declared, from the net earnings of 1866, by the Directors of this Company, payable on and after Feb. 1, 1867.

The transfer-books will be closed Jan. 21, and reopened Feb. 1, 1867.

The mortgage bonds are convertible into First Preferred Stock for ten days after the payment of the dividend, or until Feb. 11.

The Board has also ordered a dividend to be paid on the common stock of three dollars per share.
CHAS. P. GILPIN, Transfer Agent.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
NO. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a dividend on the preferred stock, from the earnings of the road for the year ending 31st December, ult., of seven per cent., payable less the Government tax, on MONDAY, the 21st day of January, 1867, at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer-books of the preferred stock will close on SATURDAY, the 5th, and reopen on the 22d inst.

By order of the Board,
HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1867.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, free from Government tax. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 29th inst. By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, payable 1st February next. Stockholders registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Co. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 21 until Feb. 2.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1867.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was *Resolved*, That a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. in cash, free of Government tax, be paid on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of the full paid shares, registered on the 19th day of January instant, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 19th day of January and opened on the 6th day of February.
THOS. E. WALKER, Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO.,
Office No. 2 Nassau-st., corner Wall,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. out of the profits of the company, payable on and after the 1st February next, free from Government tax. The transfer books will be closed from date to 2d February.
H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

THE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of five per cent., and also an extra Dividend of five per cent., free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders, on and after the 1st proximo, reserving out of the latter the City and County Bank Tax, if unpaid.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 103 LIBERTY-ST.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1867.

THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of two and a half per cent and the Government tax, has been declared, payable on MONDAY, the 21st inst., at this office. The transfer books will be closed from this date to TUESDAY, the 22d inst.
SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 153 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL interest dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock, has this day been declared, free of Government tax, payable on demand.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.—AT A meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of FOUR per cent. was declared on the preferred stock, payable at the transfer office of the Company, No. 61 Maiden-lane, New-York, on and after Feb. 1 next. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th to 31st., both days inclusive.
JAN. 18, 1867. B. S. GIBLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 130 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five Per cent. free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1867. The transfer books will be closed until the 2d proximo.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK,
NEW-ORLEANS, Jan. 3, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE declared a dividend of eight (8) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on 21st inst. at the Bank at New-Orleans, and at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., New-York.

OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 470 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT. and the Government tax, payable on the 11th inst.
T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURGH CITY FIRE INS. CO.,
BROOKLYN, Jan. 11, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., free of tax, payable on demand.
H. GIROUX, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MANHATTAN INS. CO.,
NO. 68 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1867.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.
GEO. B. HODGSETON, Secretary.

THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY has this day declared an Interest Dividend of Three and One-half per cent., free of tax, payable to the stockholders on demand. W. W. HENSHAW, Sec.
BROOKLYN, Jan. 5, 1867.

DIVIDEND—THE FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY has declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on demand to the New-York stockholders, at the Bank of America.

DIVIDEND—THE BANK OF KENTUCKY HAS declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders on demand, at the Bank of America.

PROPOSALS.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

The property known as the "GOVERNMENT TANNERY AND STEAM SAW-MILL," with seventy-five acres of land, near San Antonio, Texas.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received up to the 1st day of March, 1867, for the purchase of 75 acres of land, (more or less,) together with the buildings erected thereon, and the appurtenances appertaining, that is to say:

ONE TANNERY,
Containing twelve Stone Lime Vats,
FIFTY-TWO WOODEN VATS,
SEVEN STONE POOLS,
and capable of tanning 15,000 hides per annum.
ONE STEAM SAW-MILL, capable of sawing 3,000 feet of lumber daily.
ONE SMALL STONE BUILDING.

The above property is situated about two miles above San Antonio, on the San Antonio River, and the water is conducted to the establishment by a race of hewn stone laid in cement.

The land was purchased and improvements made by the late so-called Confederate Government, and are estimated to have cost $150,000 in gold.

The property has been under lease for the year 1866, at a monthly rent of $500, payable in advance. A secured title in fee simple will be given by the United States Government.

Proposals will be marked "Proposals for Government Tannery and Saw-mill," and addressed to
J. B. KIDDOO,
Brevet Maj.-Gen., Assist. Com'r, Bureau R. F. & A. L.,
Galveston, Texas.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education corner, of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of January, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of an addition to Grammar School-house No. 42, on the two lots of ground, Nos. 76 and 78 Hester-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder; and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

ROBT. R. BREESE,
J. C. ACHESON,
GEO. T. PATTERSON,
Committee on Repairs, Board of Trustees, Tenth Ward.
DATED, Jan. 7, 1867.

TO TELEGRAPH CONTRACTORS.—THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—Proposals for the immediate construction of the following divisions of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Line will be received by the undersigned until Jan. 30, 1867:

From New-York to Buffalo via Albany.
From Buffalo to Detroit via Cleveland and Toledo.
From Detroit to Chicago via Michigan Central Railroad.

Further information and specifications will be furnished on application to the undersigned, accompanied by proper reference.
E. H. VAN KLEECK,
No. 130 Maiden-lane, New-York.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Ninth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 22d of January, 1867, at 12 o'clock, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., required for furnishing the new Grammar School-house now in course of erection in Greenwich-av., opposite Charles-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

WM. H. GEDNEY,
JAS. HARRISON,
JAS. W. BOOTH,
} Committee.

JAN. 7, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of BENTLEY & BURTON is this day dissolved. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

NOS. 14 AND 16 BEAVER-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1867.
NORMAN S. BENTLEY,
CHARLES W. BURTON.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that a limited partnership has been formed by the undersigned, pursuant to the laws of the State of New-York; that the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is

BENTLEY, BURTON & CO.;

that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is the wholesale grocery and commission business; that the names of all the general and special partners interested in the said business are, NORMAN S. BENTLEY, CHARLES W. BURTON, WILLIAM H. WILLETS and ROBERT R. WILLETS; that the said NORMAN S. BENTLEY is a general partner, and that his place of residence is in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings and State of New-York; that the said CHARLES W. BURTON and WILLIAM H. WILLETS are also general partners, and that their respective places of residence are in the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York; and that the said ROBERT R. WILLETS is the special partner, and his place of residence is in the said City of New-York; that the amount of capital which the said special partner has contributed to the common stock is the sum of $50,000; and that the period at which the said partnership is to commence is the 15th day of January, 1867, and the period at which it will terminate is the 31st day of December, 1868.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1867.
NORMAN S. BENTLEY,
CHARLES W. BURTON,
WILLIAM H. WILLETS,
} General Partners.
ROBERT R. WILLETS, Special Partner.

DISSOLUTION.—SAMUEL WOLFF WITHDRAWS this day from the firm of M. HERZOG & CO. MAX HERZOG and SOLOMON HERZOG continue business under the same style, and have power to sign the name of the late firm in liquidation.
(Signed) M. HERZOG,
S. HERZOG,
S. WOLFF.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1867.

NO. 282 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1867.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of CONGER, SMITH & HEATH, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. WALTER M. CONGER withdrawing. The business will be continued by the remaining partners, EUGENE A. HEATH & WM. H. SMITH, under the firm name of HEATH & SMITH.

THE PARTNERSHIP UNDER THE firm name of G. S. ROBBINS & SON expires by limitation this day. The business will be settled by Mr. GEO. A. ROBBINS.

Mr. FRANCIS BACON will sign by procuration.
G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1867.

MR. ELIAS WADE, JR., AND MR. JOHN N. ARMAN retire this day from our firm and from active business. Mr. HENRY B. SEWALL is authorized to sign for us by procuration.
GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

THE FIRM OF SMITH & HEGEMAN is dissolved by the death of Mr. George R. Hegeman. The business will be continued by the undersigned.
GAMALIEL G. SMITH
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

MR. CHARLES COHN HAS THIS DAY been admitted a partner in our firm.
COHN, LAZARUS & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

WILLIAM P. JAFFRAY BECOMES A member of our firm from this date.
E. S. JAFFRAY & CO
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

MR. CLARENCE STEWART BROWN is this day admitted as a partner in our several firm
BROWN BROTHERS & CO
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1 1867

MR. SAMUEL V. SMITH AND MR. OLIVER B. COOMES are admitted as partners in our firm.
CHAS. H. BOOTH & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1867.

MR. ROBERT IRWIN IS ADMITTED TO an interest in our business dating from the 1st inst.
E. H. JONES & CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 11, 1867.

AUCTION SALES.

BOOK-TRADE SALEROOMS

NO. 498 BROADWAY, LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO.,
LIBRARIES CATALOGUED AND SOLD.
GREAT SALE OF AUTOGRAPHS.
SATURDAY, Jan. 19, at 4 o'clock P. M.,
AUTOGRAPHS.

W. Brotherhead's (of Philadelphia) collection of over 1,700 autographs, all warranted genuine, embracing early American, Revolutionary, Foreign, &c., of which more than 400 are from the collection of that famous bibliomaniac, Dawson Turner.

Catalogues ready.

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Jan. 22 and 23, at 4 o'clock P. M. each day,

RARE BOOKS, AUTOGRAPHS, WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS, SCARCE PRINTS and ILLUSTRATED BOOKS.—The remainder of the collection of J. B. Fisher, Esq., of Austerfield Farm, N. J. This is one of the choicest collections of this description ever offered for sale. The autographs are particularly fine and desirable; the prints and drawings rare and unique. Among the water colors is a view of Elizabethtown, with a sketch of the original mail-cart and stage-coach to New-York, drawn on the spot by Robertson, 1795; a view of part of Boston, and British ships landing their troops; a sketch of the old Haymarket Theatre, Boston, 1798. Among the illustrated books, "Barlow's Columbiad," 90 extra illustrations; "Cooper's Naval History," with 27 autographs, 52 portraits and 17 views; "Dunlop's American Theatre," with 10 autographs, 94 portraits and 10 other illustrations; "Haydon's Autobiography," 3 vols., 71 autographs and 172 portraits; "Leigh Hunt's Autobiography," 3 vols., 10 autographs and 69 portraits; "Mathias' Pursuits of Literature," 18 autographs and 160 portraits, &c., &c., together with many other very rare, valuable and curious books.

Catalogues ready.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF FINE MODERN AND ANCIENT OIL PAINTINGS:

On FRIDAY, Jan. 18, and SAURTDAY, Jan. 19, at 7½ O'CLOCK EACH EVENING, AT THE LEEDS ART GALLERIES, Nos. 817 and 819 BROADWAY.

The entire collection of pictures and statuary of the late Mr. E. Boonen Graves, comprising several very fine old original pictures; also, some very fine pieces of statuary by Ives; also, some very fine original pictures by Mr. Charles Adoms, now residing abroad; also, an invoice of fine European pictures by celebrated artists, among them will be found the following, viz.:

EUROPEAN PICTURES.

Eug. Verboeckhoven,	W. Gentz,	Gerome,
	Calame,	Chifflart,
Geo. Lance,	Troyon,	A. Chappel,
Louis Lassalie,	Scheeres,	Lindlar,
Ribot,	Ch. Hue,	N. Lancret,
Stanfield,		and others.

AMERICAN ARTISTS.

Thos. Cole,	Van Beest,	Thos. Doughty,
Hinkley,	T. Buch'nan Read,	J. M. Culverhouse,
J. F. Cropsey,	G. H. Boughton,	E. D. Lewis,
	and others.	

ALSO,
A splendid copy of Boydel's Shakespeare, in fine order.
ALSO,
A very valuable life-size picture of Napo'eon by David.

They are now on exhibition, free, at the above galleries from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., and two evenings previous to sale till 10 P. M.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

STEAM FERRY-BOAT AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 22, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building:

Steam Ferry-boat JOHN ADAMS, length, 150 feet; beam, 32 feet; hold, 11 feet; draft of water, 6 feet 6 inches; engine, 38-9 feet stroke; metal bottom. The above is staunch and tight; engine and boiler in good working order, and can be seen at Hoboken, first Pier north from the ferry.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON NORTHWEST CORNER OF 4TH-AV., AND 61ST-ST.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) N. Y.:

4TH-AV., NORTHWEST CORNER OF 61ST-ST.—4 lots, 25x100 feet each.

61ST-ST.—8 lots on north side of 61st-st., in the rear of the above, each 25x100.5.

Maps, &c., at the office of the auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

P. O. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE, TUESDAY, Jan. 29, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Harlem Chemical Works, 112th and 113th sts., 1st-av., New-York City, about 175 tons of Cumberland Coal. Terms, cash at time of sale.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 22, 1866.

SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE MATERIAL.—There will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidders, at noon, on THURSDAY, the twenty-fourth (24th) day of January, 1867, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, Navy-yard, New-York, a large lot of ordnance stores, serviceable and unserviceable, embracing cannon, shot and shell, small arms of various calibres, spare parts of small arms, gun-carriages and miscellaneous stores.

The articles will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms—One-half cash in Government funds, to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten (10) days afterward, during which time the articles must be removed from the Navy-yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government.
H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau

AUCTION SALE BY ORDER OF RECEIVERS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, by order of Receivers of the Harmony Fire and Marine Insurance Company, on TUESDAY, Jan. 22, 1867, at 12 M., at the Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

1st.—Lease of offices in No. 168 Broadway, for three years and three months from 1st February next, with the furniture.

2d.—Three valuable lots on 2d-place, near Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

3d.—150 shares Erie Preferred Stock.

4th.—50 shares Park Bank Stock.

5th.—A No. 1 National Bank Fire and Burglar Proof Lillie's Safe—a valuable first-class safe.

DRY GOODS.

SELLING OFF.

SILKS, SATINS,
POPLINS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
REPS, MERINOS,
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, CLOAKS,
CLOAKINGS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS, HOSIERY,
AND ALL OTHER
WINTER GOODS,
AT AN IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICE.
ALSO, A FINE LINE OF WHITE GOODS, LACES, LINENS, &c., AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
LAKE & McCREERY,
NO. 471 BROADWAY.

CLOAKS AND FURS AT REDUCED PRICES.

JOHN CAMPBELL

Is now selling his large Winter stock of Cloaks and Furs at from 25 to 50 per cent. below cost, in order to make room for his

SPRING ASSORTMENT,

which will be forwarded from Europe early in the Spring.

In order to dispose of the Winter stock immediately, the goods are offered at prices much below those of any other house in New-York City. No. 898 BROADWAY.
Between 19th and 20th sts.

FRENCH CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
La. CHAPRON, No. 11 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
From 15 cents up to $200 each.
Letters embroidered in perfection. Fixed price.

HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDERGARMENTS less than cost for 30 days; one entire stock. Kid Gloves $1 25. Light and dark N B Skating Stockings for Ladies and Misses. W. J. ELGER, Nos. 889 and 893 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

SLEIGHS.

SLEIGHS AND SLEIGH-BELLS.—THE balance of fifty sleighs will be sold out to close them out. Pleasure sleighs, all kinds; grocery and business sleds; 1,000 strap bells; second-hand bob-sled.
C. WITTY, No. 659 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. DR. HOWARD Y. HIGBIE WILL preach on SUNDAY MORNING to the congregation of the late Rev. Dr. HAWKS, in the large chapel of the University on Washington-square. Services at 10½ o'clock. This chapel has been occupied solely by the congregation of the late Dr. Hawks for the past eighteen months, who will continue their services here until their removal to their new Memorial Chapel of the Holy Savior in East 25th-st., now approaching completion. As there is another and smaller chapel in the University which is occupied by other congregations, and as the public announcements of the services appear occasionally to conflict, this notice is given in explanation.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, Corner of Downing-st., Rev. DAY K. LEE, Pastor.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.—Subject on SUNDAY MORNING—*Answers to Doubters*; in the EVENING—*Divine Punishment.*

A course of six lectures will be given in this church on WEDNESDAY EVENING of each week, under the auspices of the Lee Literary Union. The first of the course will be delivered on Wednesday evening, Jan. 23, by Rev. Dr. OSGOOD. Subject—*Possibilities of Mind.* Tickets for the course, $1 50. Single tickets, 30 cents.

NEW-YORK BIBLE SOCIETY.—THE Forty-third Anniversary of the New-York Bible Society will be held on SABBATH EVENING, 20th inst., in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, at 7½ o'clock. The Annual Report will be read by the Corresponding Secretary, S. B. BROWNELL, Esq., and addresses may be expected from Rev. Dr. J. COTTON SMITH, Rev. J. O. MURRAY, and Rev. THOMAS F. HILDRETH.

THE FOURTH OF THE COURSE OF sermons in behalf of the New-York Protestant Episcopal City Mission society will be preached on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, by Rev. T. M. PETERS, D. D., Rector of St. Michael's Church, in Trinity Chapel, 25th-st. near Broadway. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. The sermon will be a memorial of the late Mrs. WM. RICHMOND, the founder of the Protestant House of Mercy, and plans will be presented for the inauguration of a midnight meeting movement.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, CORNER 14TH-ST. AND 7TH-AV.—The Missionary Anniversary of this Church will be held SUNDAY, the 20th inst. Rev. Dr. DURBIN will preach the Missionary Sermon in the morning at 10½ o'clock. Missionary exercises will be held by the Sabbath-school in the afternoon, in the Church, at 2 o'clock. Rev. Dr. HARE will preach in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN Church, South Brooklyn, Rev. HUGH SMITH CARPENTER, Pastor.—Service every SUNDAY, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, at 10½ A. M. The Sabbath-school of this Church will reassemble on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock, at the rooms of the South Brooklyn Female Seminary, corner Clinton and Degraw sts.; entrance on Degraw-st.

REV. TRESHAM D. GREGG, D. D., OF Dublin, having crossed the ocean to deliver, as a priest of the Holy Catholic Church of Ireland, a message of infinite importance unto all, the which he did publicly during the last three months of 1866, at Argus Hall, No. 600 Broadway, has embodied the same into a ministerial instrument that may be had gratis at the hall. He is preparing for the next step of duty. May be inquired of at No. 217 West Houston-st.

THE ELEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF the S. S. Missionary Association of the 14th-st. Presbyterian Church, corner of 2d-av., will be celebrated on SUNDAY EVENING, 20th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by RALPH WELLS, Esq., and Rev. E. W. HITCHCOCK, Pastor of the Church. Singing by the children under the direction of Mr. LUCIUS HART.

NO. 814 BROADWAY—SUNDAY MEETINGS.—Seats free. Discussion on the *Immoral Influence of the New-York Herald* at 10½ A. M.; discussion on the *Moral Influence of Theatres* at 3 P. M. Mr ORVIS gives the opening address before the Progressive Conference at 7½ P. M., on *Coöperation the only true basis of Christian Civilization.* Followed by general discussion.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 20th inst., corner of Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; also at corner of Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. All seats free.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK CITY SUNDAY-SCHOOL AND MISSIONARY SOCIETY of the M. E. Church will be held in the Washington-square M. E. Church on MONDAY EVENING, 21st inst., commencing at 7½ o'clock. Address by Rev. CYRUS D. FOSS, of St. Paul's M. E. Church.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH—22D-ST., BEtween 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. JOHN L. NEVIUS, returned missionary, will preach in the above church SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Religions and Superstitions of China*; and in the EVENING, at 7½, on *The Protestant Missions in China and the Character of Native Christians.*

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original, permanent Mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Short addresses by visitors. The public are much interested in the improvement, order and singing of the children.

THE PRAYER MEETING UNDER THE auspices of the Clerical Association of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will be continued next week, beginning MONDAY, 21st inst., in the Church of the Mediator, Lexington-av., corner of East 30th-st., on every afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

REV. ALFRED H. KELLOGG WILL preach before the Medical Students' Christian Union on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 20, in the University-place Presbyterian Church, corner of 10th-st. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Medical students and practitioners are cordially invited to attend.

MISS EMMA HARDINGE DISCOURSES under inspiration before the First Society of Spiritualists, in Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subjects—*Life in the World of Spirits*, and *Elijah and the Prophets of Carmel.* Conference at 3 o'clock. Public invited.

REV. DR. MARSH WILL DELIVER, on SUNDAY EVENING, at Music Hall, in New-Haven, a discourse commemorative of the temperance influence of the late Mr. JAMES BREWSTER on mechanics, manufacturers and workingmen, who are specially invited to attend.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. JOHN S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M.; also at 7 o'clock P. M. Evening services will be followed by a prayer meeting. Seats free. Strangers and others are affectionately invited to attend.

ST. GEORGE'S MISSION CHAPEL, 19TH-st., near 1st-av.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Right Rev. Dr. PAYNE, Bishop of Africa, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan 20. Collection for foreign missions. Sermon in the morning on *Our Duty as Christians toward the Heathen.*

MISS LIZZIE DOTEN, THE WONDERFULLY inspired poetic Medium, will speak before the Society of Spiritualists, at Ebbitt Hall, No. 55 West 33d-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Morning free. Evening admission 10 cents.

A MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION of Sunday-school Teachers will be held in the 34th-st. Reformed Dutch Church near 8th-av., on MONDAY, the 21st inst., at 7½ P. M. Subject—*A Sunday-school Teacher's Trials and Encouragements.*

ROSE HILL M. E. CHURCH—27TH-ST., near 3d-av. Preaching SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock by the Pastor, Rev. G. L. THOMPSON; at 7 P. M., and during the week every evening at 7½ P. M., by Rev. J. A. WOOD, of the Wyoming Conference.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE (late Free Episcopal Chapel) 3d-av., between 77th and 78th sts—Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector. Services every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Rev. S. F. DUNHAM will preach at 7½ P. M.

AT MESSIAH CHURCH, NOS. 7 AND 9 7th-av., Rev. J. H. VAN DERZIE preaches at 3 P. M. on *The Meaning of the Second Advent of Christ.* Sabbath-school at 10½ A. M. Public service at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M., the latter service for deaf mutes; and Rev. Dr. PYNE at 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—PREACHING SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER. Discourse of the evening—*The Knowledge of a Future Life Under the Old Testament Dispensation.*

REV. N. E. CORNWALL, D. D., WILL preach in the Protestant Episcopal Free Church of our Lord, southwest corner 8th-av. and 34th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Evening service at 7½ P. M. All are welcome.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, 2d-av., corner 11th-st., Rev. G. L. DEMAREST, Pastor.—Services every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*Everyday Religion.* Strangers always welcome.

FIFTH-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER of 46th-st.—Rev. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D., Pastor. Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. The evening sermon to young men. Subject—*Solomon's Proverbs on what God Hates in a Young Man.*

THE EPIPHANY MISSIONARY CELEBRATION of the Sunday-school of the Church of the Redeemer, 85th-st., will be held on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½. Addresses will be made by Rev. Dr. IRVING and the Rector.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—THREE SERVICES, conducted by the Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY, will be held, viz.: At 10½ A. M., 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st. Services every SABBATH AFTERNOON in the Chapel at 3 o'clock. Singing by the children. S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

MR. S. S. SNOW, SPECIAL MESSENGER of the coming Saviour, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The New Creation.* Isaiah lı:16.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 28TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Services Jan. 20. at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for morning—*Our Name.* For the evening—*Almost a Christian.*

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—SUNDAY, Jan. 13, preaching by the Pastor, Rev. G. C. ESRAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening—*The Resurrection.*

PRAYING BAND, MR. SAMUEL HALSTED, Leader, will conduct the services in Hedding M. E. Church, East 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON-av. and 35th-st.—There will be Divine service and sermon on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach.

REV. URIAH SCOTT WILL PREACH on SUNDAY at the Free Church of the Redemption. East 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music. Seats free.

REV. DR. BARNARD, FORMER PASTOR of the Madison-av. Presbyterian Church, corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st., will preach in that Church on SUNDAY, Jan. 20, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

REV. R. B. FAIRBAIRN, D. D., WARDEN of St. Stephen's College, will preach at the Church of the Transfiguration, on 29th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, in behalf of the College.

NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH (CONGREGATIONAL), 41st-st., near 6th-av., Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor. Public services every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A BUSINESS man to secure an income for life. I have now completed a manufacturing model, and I have the ground and factory convenient to the City, and wish a business man with from $8,000 to $10,000 for a partner. Address JOHN S. McKINLEY, Maspeth, L. I.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a gents furnishing-store, established 22 years; one of the best locations in Brooklyn, the present proprietor wishing to retire. Inquire of A. M. BENNET, No. 244 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A PACKING CONCERN TO BE SOLD cheap, consisting of a hydraulic press and pumps, tables and pressboards, &c., at a low valuation. Apply at No. 82 Cliff-st., or in the evening at No. [illegible]

SHIPPING.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE

BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:

ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Dec. 29, 1866.

And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD

FIRST-CLASS:

Main Saloon..........$100 | Lower Saloon..........$80

Second class..$50.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent,
No. 2 Broadway, New-York.

JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

ERIN, Capt. CUTTING..........SATURDAY, Jan. 19
THE QUEEN, Capt. GROGAN..........SATURDAY, Jan. 26
DENMARK, Capt. THOMSON......SATURDAY, Feb. 2
VIRGINIA, Capt. PROWSE.......SATURDAY, Feb. 9

And every Saturday thereafter.

An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.

Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.

Rates of passage, payable in currency.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown....	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.

Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 25 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $75, $60 and $30 gold.

BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Feb. 5.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 19.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGS, from New-York, Feb. 27.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Mar. 12.

The British iron steamship BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on TUESDAY, Feb. 5.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.

For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers. The favorite passenger steamships of THE ANCHOR LINE SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.

UNITED KINGDOM sails..........SATURDAY, Jan. 19
IOWA sails..........SATURDAY, Jan. 26
CALEDONIA sails..........SATURDAY, Feb. 2

From Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.

Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.

To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF CORK..........SATURDAY.....Jan. 19
CITY OF DUBLIN..........WEDNESDAY....Jan. 23
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........SATURDAY.....Jan. 26
CITY OF LIMERICK..........WEDNESDAY....Jan. 30
CITY OF BOSTON..........SATURDAY.....Feb. 2

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR;
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 30.
CUBA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 13.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 20.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..........$150
Second Cabin Passage..........100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage..........$125
Second Cabin Passage..........80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

ALEPPO..........Jan. 30
HEOLA..........Feb. 6

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT....SATURDAY, Jan. 26
EUROPE..........LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 9
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 23
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Mar. 9

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100; including wine.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st., and No. 23 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 22.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

WEST INDIA MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
CHANGE OF SAILING DAY.
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

The favorite steamships

COLUMBIA..........BARTON.....SATURDAY, Jan. 19
MORRO CASTLE.....ADAMS.....SATURDAY, Jan. 26
EAGLE..........GREENE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 2

For freight or passage apply to
GARRISON & ALLEN, Ag'ts, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on

MONDAY..........Jan. 28 | MONDAY..........Feb. 25

Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.

The favorite sidewheel steamships

SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Jan. 19.
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Jan. 26.

Through tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.

Elegant passenger accommodations.

GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY

—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Jan. 24.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails on THURSDAY, Jan. 31.

From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.

Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

THE OLD LINE FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

From Pier No. 21, North River.

Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The side-wheel steamships BATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connections.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

MARIPOSA, on SATURDAY, Jan. 19.
HAVANA, on SATURDAY, Jan. 26.
MERRIMACK, on SATURDAY, Feb. 2.

All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.

For freight or passage apply to
C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEN. MEADE, Capt. A. W. SAMPSON, will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 19, at 3 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow Jan. 26.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:

DEC. 31.—NEW-YORK, Capt. W. G. FURBER, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.

JAN. 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.

JAN. 21.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. ——, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, J. T. WATKINS.

All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.

Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.

Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong Kong, on April 3, 1867.

100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer OCEAN QUEEN will sail on MONDAY, Jan. 21, at 12 o'clock.

Freight received as usual.

For rates, &c., inquire at freight office, on Company's pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA,

VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: from New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $349 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.

Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.

A limited quantity of merchandise will be conveyed under through bill of lading.

For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

STEAMSHIP "MONTANA,"
PANAMA, Sept. 26, 1866.

LUIS CONSINO, ESQ., PROPRIETOR of the Lota Coal Mine, Lota, Chile, S. A.:

SIR:

Having had considerable experience with bituminous coal, I find that the Coal from your Mine is equally as good as any that ever came under my notice.

Our consumption daily has been Thirty-five (35) Tons, while of the Anthracite it has been Thirty (30) Tons. There is about Eight (8) per cent. of waste, wholly clinker.

I find but a slight difference between it and the English Cardiff, and about equal with the German coal.

I cheerfully recommend it to all who may require its use as a steam generator.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) WM. B. SKIDMORE,
Chief-Engineer Steamship "Montana."
P. M. S. S. Co.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The regular and popular steamship MONEKA, Capt. LEBBY, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY morning at Charleston.

Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

—REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE. One of the favorite and elegant steamships—QUAKER CITY, SARAGOSSA, ANDALUSIA, GRANADA—will leave Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st., every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for the Florida ports. Through bills of lading given to all points in connection with the South Carolina Railroad; and passage tickets issued to all of the principal cities in the South and Southwest.

Bills of lading signed on the pier. For passage, or any information, apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY TUESDAY.

—Murray's Steamship Line.—The new and elegant steamship VIRGO, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. Freight received daily. For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO.,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 19, 1867, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
Corner Cedar and West sts.

DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.

—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.

One upper-cabin Screw Steamer, 155 feet long by 24½ beam.

One upper-cabin Screw Steamer, 175 feet long by 29⅓ feet beam.

One Screw Steamer, 145 feet long by 32 feet beam.

One Screw Steamer, 165 feet long by 23½ feet beam.

AND SEVERAL SCREW TUGS.

One upper-cabin Side-wheel Steamer, 245 feet long by 35 feet beam.

One upper-cabin Side-wheel steamer, 163 feet long by 26 feet beam.

One upper-cabin Side-wheel Steamer, 148 feet long by 23 feet beam.

One upper-cabin Side-wheel Steamer, 185 feet long by 26½ feet beam.

One upper-cabin Side-wheel Steamer, 180 feet long by 25½ feet beam.

Also, other side-wheel Passenger Steamers and Tugs.

Apply to
C. W. COPELAND,
No. 171 Broadway, New-York.

THE OLD LINE.

SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.

Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 22 East River, (foot of Fulton-st.,) every SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.

WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.

—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

—On and after FRIDAY, Jan. 18, 1867, trains for Greenbush and Troy, connecting with Northern trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.

4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad with sleeping-cars attached. Connection for Troy will be made at Greenbush. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping cars attached, connecting at Troy with Northern trains.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1867.

THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY give notice that the arrangements heretofore existing between this Company and the New-York Central Railroad Company, having been terminated by the Directors of the New-York Central Railroad Company, this Company will, after THURSDAY, the 17th day of January instant, only sell tickets and check baggage over their own road, and will only recognize tickets sold at their own offices and by their own agents.

Passengers will after that date be ticketed and baggage checked to and from Greenbush or East Albany, the terminus of the road.

The same will be observed as to freight.

C. VANDERBILT, President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT

foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.

4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.

5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.

7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM JAN. 3, 1867.

Leave James-slip, New-York:

9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.

11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.

3 P. M., Yaphank Express train; and on Saturday nights for Riverhead.

4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.

5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY

—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:25 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12 and 4:22, run through to Monsey.

THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

FURNITURE.

REMOVAL.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
NO. 277 CANAL-ST.,

MANUFACTURERS OF WALNUT, CHESTNUT and fine ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, will remove about the 1st of March to their new and spacious warerooms, corner of Spring and Crosby sts., one block east of Broadway, between the St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels.

We have at present the largest and best stock of CHAMBER FURNITURE of any house in this City, which we will sell prior to our removal at a very great reduction in prices.

VALUABLE SCHOOL FURNITURE FOR

sale, comprising black walnut desks, &c. Address A. GRAVES, No. 145 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, or No. 2 Dey-st., New-York.

SINGER'S SPRING BEDS—THE STANDARD.

Used by best hotels; free from bugs; clean, luxurious. Sold everywhere. Warerooms 215 Centre-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ON UN[illegible] SUITABLE

for business, educational, [illegible] purposes, the property located at the [illegible] of Union-square and 15th-st., known as the

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.

There is no location in the City where there is a better opportunity for investment, as Union-square property is rapidly being bought up for business purposes, and several large jobbers and retailers already have [illegible] for this property. For full particulars apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE

By S. COOKCROFT, No. 171 Broadway, N. Y., Room 2.

Nos. 158 and 160 Union-st., 3-st. b. st., 22x50.
No. 258 Hicks-st., 4-st. brick, Eng. basement.
Nos. 1 and 2 Irving-place, 3d cor. So. 8th-st., 3-st. brick.
No. 140 So. 8th-st., 3-st. bk., water and gas.
Bedford-av., 3-st. bk., 20x45, lot 100; $12,000.
Bedford-av., 2 b. st. houses; $20,000 each.
Bedford-av., 3-st. bk., water and gas; $10,000.
South 9th-st., 3-st. bk., 22x45, lot 100; $9,500.
South 9th-st., 3-st. bk. and 2 extension lots.
Two stores in 4th-st., 1 3-st. bk. and 1 frame.
So. 6th-st., store and ex. large lot; good business place.
Lee-av., Nos. 42, 44 and 46, 3 b. st. houses.

IMPROVED IRON AND COAL PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

The best and best-improved iron and bituminous coal property now on the market, situated in the State of Pennsylvania, with furnace and mines fully tested and approved, with first-class railway and water facilities, and ready for immediate business, can be purchased on the most favorable terms by early application to COAL, Box No. 4,651 New-York Post-office.

AT PRIVATE SALE—ONE OF THE LARGEST AND MOST VALUABLE SEA ISLAND COTTON PLANTATIONS ON EDISTO ISLAND,

BY CLIFFORD & MATHEWES,
Real Estate Agents, No. 66 Broad-st., Charleston, S. C.

At private sale, that TRACT OF LAND on Edisto Island, well known as the SEASIDE PLANTATION, containing about 1,200 acres of high, arable land, (1,000 of which are cleared and under cultivation,) and 600 acres of marsh. The average yield of these lands in ordinary seasons was 150 pounds of clean cotton of the finest quality to the acre, and they have produced as high as 300 pounds per acre. This plantation is situated immediately on the ocean, and about one-quarter of a mile from the healthy Summer resort of the planters on Edisto, known as Eddingsville. It is intersected by a creek, navigable for coasting vessels, with convenient landings. Very little fencing is required to inclose the whole place, water forming the natural boundary on two sides. It is about seven miles from the steamboat public landing. This tract originally consisted of three plantations, and can be easily subdivided, and its health advantages and well-known productiveness render it one of the most desirable plantations on the island.

For terms, &c., apply as above.

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.—THE HOUSE SAVINGS BANK

is now prepared to receive orders for erecting and leasing houses. The rent of each house to exceed the interest on its cost, and all sums exceeding the interest will be credited on the purchase. For further particulars, apply at the temporary office of the Company, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) Rooms Nos. 83 and 85.

FOR SALE.

One Cottage, corner 5th-av. and 127th-st.
Seven Cottages, 119th-st., near 3d-av.
Three Cottages, 81st-st., near 3d-av.
One Cottage, 115th-st., near 3d-av.

TRUSTEES:

Hon Theo. E. Tomlinson,	Gen. Charles K. Graham,
Hon. Wm. W. Woodward,	Mr. David Smith,
Hon. Rufus F. Andrews,	Mr. Christian B. Merrison,
Mr. James Warren Nash,	Mr. Robert W. Hyman,
	Mr. Walter Briggs.

Hon. THEO. E. TOMLINSON, President.
Mr. O. B. MORRISON, Vice-President.

A HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT FOR

sale or to lease for a term of years at Belmont, Fordham, Westchester County. It is located about a fourth of a mile from Fordham Depot, near St. John's College, and commands a splendid view. The house is 40 feet square, contains 15 rooms, with all the modern improvements—hot and cold water, bath-room and water-closet, hot-air furnace, gas-pipes, &c., and is in perfect order, having been recently thoroughly repaired. Excellent well of water, and large cistern, good stable and carriage and chicken-houses; abundance of cherries and other fruits; about 1½ acres of land. For further particulars apply to JAS. W. PIRSSON, Architect,
No. 923 Broadway, New-York.

AT PRIVATE SALE—VALUABLE SEA

Island Cotton and Rice Plantation, on Ashepoo River, by CLIFFORD & MATHEWES, Real Estate Agents, No. 66 Broad-st., Charleston, S. C. Sea Island Cotton and Rice Plantation on the Ashepoo River, near the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, containing 1,360 acres of land, 400 acres of high land cleared, 550 acres of rice land under bank, with good landings, and a healthy Summer residence. On the place is a dwelling with outbuildings, stables, barn, overseer's house and good negro quarters. Large crops have been made on these lands, which are of the best quality, and situated at a fine pitch of tide for flowing and drainage.

FOR SALE—A FARM OR COUNTRY RESIDENCE

situated on the main road at Far Rockaway, L. I., about one-quarter of a mile south of the toll-gate, belonging to the estate of the late Benjamin S. Hewlett, containing 60 acres in a state of good cultivation. There is a good dwelling-house, barn and other necessary buildings nearly new; will be sold together or divided. If not sold by the 2d of February next, it will be offered on that day at public auction on the premises, at 1 o'clock P. M. Apply on the premises, or to D. W. SKIDMORE, Jamaica.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—78 ACRES

of productive land in a high state of cultivation, and 20 acres wood and timber; situated one-half mile from Long Island Branch Railroad, at Syosset Depot; the farm is in a good location and convenient; on the place are choice-bearing fruit trees, in full bearing; abundance of other fruit; a nice pond; a well of never-failing water; large and convenient house, barn and other buildings. For further particulars, apply to or address STEPHEN SCHENCK, Syosset, L. I.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE FOUR-STORY HIGH-

stoop brown-stone house, finished in the very best manner, with walnut stairs, walnut trimming, marble tiling and a splendid billiard-room, complete, with all modern improvements; must be seen to be appreciated. Apply on the premises, No. 234 West 52d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.

FOR SALE—AT PEEKSKILL, ON THE HUDSON,

a genteel, recently built cottage residence of ten rooms; gas and water in the house; large lot; best location in the village; fine view of Hudson River; less than five minutes from depot. For particulars, apply to S. R. KNAPP, Esq., Peekskill, or address Lock-box No. 37 B, Washington, D. C.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—FURNISHED,

on Park-av., Murray Hill, one of the most complete, desirable and substantially-built residences in this City. The house is located on one of the best corners, is about 40 feet wide, with every convenience; built and furnished without regard to cost; there are five lots of land in all; price for the whole establishment, including furniture, $150,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—A NEAT AND

well-built three-story brick house and lot, with stone stoop, No. 23 Commerce-st., New-York City, the property of the heirs of Cornelius Westervelt, deceased. Inquire at the premises, or of FREDERICK DEVOE, Executor, No. 23 Morton-st.

AT RAHWAY—FOR SALE—A DOUBLE TWO-

story frame house, with attic and basement; each house 24x32, lots each 28x200. Situation desirable, and only two minutes from depot. Apply to T. M. MARTIN, Rahway, or at office of CARMAN, SHERWOOD & MARTIN, Washington-av., Jersey City.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND

farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—EARLY POSSESSION, A DESIRABLE

and roomy house; furnished or otherwise; large lot; closets throughout; extension, 12 by 23; all the modern appliances. Seen 10 to 12 and 1 to 8, No. 303 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—THE ESTATE OF

the late SAMUEL S. HOWLAND, in Westchester County, near Dobbs' Ferry. For particulars apply to A. SMEDBERG, No. 48 Exchange-place, or to W. H. ANTHON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY

brown-stone house and lot, No. 273 Lexington-av., Murray Hill, between 37th and 38th sts.; full sized and elegantly situated. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

$10,000—HANDSOME MARBLE HOUSE

for sale, immediate possession; modern improvements, first-class neighborhood; eight blocks to ferry, South Brooklyn; payments easy.
MURRAY & ELSTON, No. 189 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT BROWN-STONE

house in First-place, Brooklyn; fine view of the new park; location and house first class in every particular. For permits apply to G. H. BENEDICT & CO., No. 31 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK

houses, Nos. 425, 427 and 429 Fulton-av., northwest corner of Adelphi-st.; also Nos. 4 and 6 Doyer-st. Terms easy. THOMAS M. WYATT, Attorney, No. 51 William-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FINE BUILDING PLOTS

at Vanderbilt's Landing and Elm Park, Staten Island. Apply to GEO. H. BOWLY, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 83.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE COTTAGES NEAR

Vanderbilt's Landing, Staten Island. Apply to GEO. H. BOWLY, No. 111 Broadway, Room No. 83. Terms easy.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—

A three-story brown-stone front house, 20x41, with all the modern improvements. Apply to S. HONDLOW, Montague, near Court-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FOR SALE—THE

furnished house No. 39 Sidney-place; has gas, bath, hot and cold water; possession at once. May be seen from 4 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE PLOT OF ABOUT 58x100

on University-place, suitable for a piano-forte salesroom, &c. Terms easy. The old buildings will pay interest. Apply at No. 54 Greene-st.

A FARM FOR SALE—ONE HALF MILE

from Tuckahoe Station, Harlem Railroad, Westchester County, containing 68 acres. For particulars, inquire of JAMES DUSENBURY, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

FOR SALE ON 23D-ST., NEAR 7TH-AV.

—A plot of ground, 150 feet front and 98 feet 9 inches in depth. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A SPACIOUS STORE IN PEARL-

st., near Wall, with two fronts. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

CHATHAM-ST., NEAR PEARL—A FINE

business property, 25x120, for sale cheap; possession May 1. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED

the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas and administer it in the only mode which uniformly annihilates pain. We have given it to over 16,000 patients without one accident—ten times as many as any other establishment. Come to headquarters. Office, No. 1 Cooper Institute.

DR. WAIT & SON, NO. 263 4TH-AV.,

CORNER 21ST-ST., continue to extract teeth positively without pain, and without extra charge, under nitrous gas. Teeth filled and inserted in the best manner, and on the most favorable terms. References satisfactory.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED

the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas, and have extracted teeth for over 15,500 patients, who have certified that it was done without pain. Gas pure and fresh every day. We "never fail." Office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE

in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUPERIOR

in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, 505 6th-av., bet. 29th and 30th.

NE[illegible]

[illegible] It is [illegible] stone, [illegible] equaled by [illegible] the first story [illegible] ment. The three floors to rent are [illegible] partition, [illegible] the tenant [illegible] ENDS, No. [illegible]; ALLEN HAY, No. [illegible] st.; or ISAAC SMITH, at the bank now located in the Cooper Institute, opposite the premises.

TO LET—THE STORE AND DWELLING-

house Nos. 418 and 420 Fulton-st., near City Hall, Brooklyn, fitted up and stocked with a good selection of house furnishing goods, fancy goods, notions, &c. The present occupant going into the wholesale. This is the best stand and doing the best paying retail trade in the city, is an excellent opportunity for a small capitalist. Apply on the premises, or to BALDWIN & SON, Agents, corner of Washington and Fulton sts., Brooklyn. Stock and fixtures at valuation. Lease over five years.

TO RENT IN YONKERS—WITHIN FIVE

minutes' walk of the depot, and in a fine neighborhood, a choice small three-story house, nearly furnished, would be rented low until May 1, 1867, to a desirable tenant, and can be had for one or more years at a low price. Apply at No. 149 Broadway, Room No. 1, second floor.

TO LEASE—THE GLASS-WORKS AT HUNTER'S

Point, Long Island City. Everything in complete running order. The stock, tools, fixtures, &c., will be sold on reasonable terms. Inquire of A. BARTLETT on the premises, or address W. VAN HOESEN, Box No. 2941 Post-office, New-York.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FROM 1ST FEBRUARY

next, 15 months' unexpired lease of house No. 5 Park-av., west side, between 37th and 38th sts., in complete order; none but principals need apply. For terms and permit to see the house, apply to
J. B. VANDERVOORT, No. 37 Water-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—AT HAVERSTRAW,

Rockland County, the store and dwelling attached to the same, formerly occupied by Messrs. De Noyelles & Gurnee, being a first-class stand for business for an enterprising man. Inquire on the premises, or of H. HOLMAN, No. 387 3d-av.

TO LEASE—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, SEVERAL

eligibly located houses in Leonard-st., between Broadway and Elm; the houses are well built and can be readily altered in any way. Inquire of HENRY HEATH, No. 340 Broadway.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—SPLENDID

light airy rooms, located at the corner of Fulton and Pineapple sts., Brooklyn. Apply to C. F. BLAKE, on the premises.

TO LET—DESK ROOM IN OFFICE NO. 4, NO.

5 Beekman-st., first floor over Park Bank.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

UNFURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—

May 1, in a desirable neighborhood; central location preferred; for a first-class party, small family. Address JOHNSON, Box No. 106 Times Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD IN HARLEM—TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN,

or gentleman and wife, can obtain excellent board within three minutes' walk of 120th-st. landing of Harlem and Peck-slip steamboats; 45 minutes to the City; second story, front room, southern exposure and all modern improvements; terms moderate. Address A. V., Harlem Post-office.

A YOUNG MAN IN GOOD CIRCUMSTANCES,

who is disgusted with hotel and boarding-house life, wishes board in a strictly private family, who live on the liberal plan, and where he can feel some of the comforts of home; location must be central. A liberal price will be paid and the best references given. Address, for one week, EDWIN B. H., Box No. 130 Times Office.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOM, FRONT,

suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. No. 34 West 29th-st.

A SUITE OF ROOMS, WITHOUT BOARD,

at No. 15 East 17th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND

wife. Address, with full particulars, R. G., Box No. 1,424 Post-office.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A ROOM FOR ONE

gentleman; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 186 2d-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER

can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

HOTELS.

MILLS HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C.

The proprietor has the pleasure to inform the traveling public that he has completed extensive alterations and improvements in the above establishment, and is now ready for the reception of guests. Regular communication is now open with Florida and all points South.

JOSEPH PURCELL.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN

as seamstress in a private family; understands dressmaking; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; or would go out by the day or week. Inquire at No. 101 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN

Protestant young woman; understands all general work; another as cook. Can be seen at the Employment Institute, No. 106 6th-av., below 9th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF

well-recommended German girls for all capacities, at MRS. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

HOME, INSTRUCTION, BOARD AND A

moderate salary will be given to a desirable pupil, in return for domestic services in the light department of a small household. Apply at No. 108 West 28th-st., New-York, or at No. 57 East 129th-st., Harlem.

A YOUNG LADY, FULLY COMPETENT

to take the entire charge of children, wishes a situation as nursery governess; references unexceptionable. Address Miss T. A. B., Box No. 165 Times Office.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT

coachman and groom; has first-class references; understands taking care of and driving horses thoroughly; can milk and is willing to make himself useful. Call or address ALBERT, No. 81 Nassau-st., Office No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN

in any store or office where his services would be required; is a rapid writer and correct at figures; moderate wages for the first month; good reference for honesty and sobriety. Address R. C., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AND

wife, no family, just landed from England, situations; wife as plain cook, man as coachman, groom or plain gardener; no objection to City or country. Apply or address for three days No. 61 East 12th-st., cor. 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE

young man as coachman or stable man; understands his business in all its branches; country preferred. Call at No. 126 West 27th-st., Room No. 12 for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY

a single man, who has had several years' experience in this City; can give the best of City references. Can be seen at Henry Brown's, No. 22 East 11th-st., or address COACHMAN, Box No. 217 Times Office.

WOOLENS.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS

salesman in a cloth house; can command a good trade in Pennsylvania and Ohio. Address H. G. S., Box No. 128 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN AGENT, TO COMMUNICATE

between capitalists and the owners of a patent of great simplicity, and of universal use. Only persons of responsibility will be treated with. Apply No. 806 Broadway, Room 17. If personally, between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY PROTESTANT

woman, to help care for two children and sew; must have good City references from her last place. Inquire Monday, Jan. 21, at No. 109 West 43d-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON

the 3d inst. I seized, in the distillery on 7th-av., between 47th and 48th sts, for distilling without license, 1 iron still, 1 doubler and worm, 1 cooler, 1 force pump, 2 lengths of hose, 1 pail, 1 shovel, 1 lot stove-pipe, 4 brass cocks and connection pipes, 45 gallons of whisky, 1 furnace; owner unknown. No owner appearing within thirty days from the date of this notice, I will, by the power vested in me, declare the same forfeited to the United States, and after legal publication expose the same for sale by public auction.

T. W. EGAN,
Collector of Int. Rev., 9th Dist. New-York.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON

the 26th of December last, I seized in the distillery on 43d-st., between 10th and 11th avs., for distilling without license, 1 copper still, 1 doubler and connections, 1 copper worm, 2 lots of hose, 1 ax, 8 grain bags, 1 lot of grate bars, 1 poker, 1 gallon measure, 1 funnel unknown. No owner appearing within thirty days from the date of this notice, I will, by the power vested in me, declare the same forfeited to the United States, and after legal publication, expose the same for sale by public auction.

T. W. EGAN,
Collector of Internal Revenue, Ninth District, N. Y.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT

on 10th inst. I seized (2) two barrels of distilled spirits, improperly branded, while in transit through 48th-st. No owner appearing within thirty days from the date of this notice, I will, by the power vested in me, declare the same forfeited to the United States, and after legal publication expose the same for sale by public auction.

T. W. EGAN,
Collector of Internal Revenue,
Ninth District, New-York.
Dated NEW-YORK, January, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON

of the 18th day of December, 1866, I seized four barrels distilled spirits improperly branded, while in transit on truck No. 5,615, owner unknown. No owner appearing for the same within thirty days from the date of this notice, I will, by the power vested in me, declare the same forfeited to the United States, and after legal publication, expose the same for sale by public auction.

T. W. EGAN,
Collector of Int. Rev. 9th Dist. New-York.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ON

the 8th inst. I seized (2) two barrels of distilled spirits, improperly branded, while in transit through 2d-av. No owner appearing within thirty days from this notice, I will, by the power vested in me, declare the same forfeited to the United States, and, after legal publication, expose the same for sale by public auction.

T. W. EGAN, Collector Ninth District New-York.
NEW-YORK, January, 1867.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

[illegible] Mark Smith and Lewis Baker
CINDERILLON,
now being produced with
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY
AND
MAGNIFICENT WARDROBE,
under the immediate supervision of
[illegible] HINCKLEY.
A COMPLETE CORPS DE BALLET OF FIFTY LADIES,
AND A
POWERFUL CAST.
GRAND CINDERILLON MATINEE,
TO-DAY, Jan. 19, at 2 o'clock.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

LAST GRAND MATINEE FOR THE

Benefit of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund, takes place at the New-York Theatre on TUESDAY, Jan. 22, at 1 o'clock. Box office now open.

THE "PARIGI O CARA," FROM "LA TRAVIATA,"

will be sung by Mme. GAZZANIGA and Signor SEVERINI at PEASE'S ANNUAL CONCERT THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S.

EXTRA NOTICE.

It is respectfully announced that on MONDAY, JAN. 21, the performance will be for the BENEFIT of the families of the SEAMEN who were lost during the late OCEAN YACHT RACE.

Mr. Lester Wallack and the whole strength of the company will appear on the occasion.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—GRAND MATINEE.

THIS SATURDAY, Jan. 19, at 1.
BLACK CROOK and GRAND BALLET.
Admission to all parts of the house,
ONE DOLLAR.
Doors open at 12; commences at 1.

MME. GAZZANIGA, THE RENOWNED

Dramatic Prima Donna, sings at ALFRED H. PEASE'S ANNUAL CONCERT THIS EVENING.

LAST GRAND MATINEE, FOR THE

Benefit of the Masonic Hall and Asylum Fund, takes place at the New-York Theatre on TUESDAY, Jan. 22, at 1 o'clock. Box-office now open.

HARTZ'S TEMPLE OF MYSTERY,

Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway.
THIS EVENING at 8; SATURDAY at 2.

By request, "THE REAL INDIAN BASKET TRICK," the most exciting feat ever witnessed; "THE FLOATING HEAD," "GROWTH OF FLOWERS," and the "WONDROUS HAT," pronounced by the Press and public the FOUR "GREATEST ILLUSIONS" ever presented to an audience. HERR HASELMAYER will perform a Solo on the Wood and India Rubber Instrument, invented and made by himself. Tickets, 50c.; reserved seats, $1; for sale at the Hall from 9 till 4. Doors open at 7½. MATINEE. Doors open at 1½. Children half price. The Chickering piano is used at these seances.

SIGNOR SEVERINI, THE FAVORITE

LYRIC TENOR, will sing GOUNOD'S "SERENADE" AT PEASE'S ANNUAL CONCERT THIS EVENING.

ALFRED H. PEASE'S

ANNUAL GRAND CONCERT AT
STEINWAY HALL,
THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

Tickets $1, and reserved chairs, $1 50. For sale at Steinway's.

GEORGE JORDAN APPEARS AT THE

New-York Theatre TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

STEINWAY HALL.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.
PUBLIC REHEARSAL No. 3.
ON SATURDAY, JAN. 19, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.

Admission 50 cents. Subscriptions received and tickets for sale at the usual places.

L. SPIER, Secretary.

MLLE. CAMILLE URSO WILL PLAY

Mr. ALFRED H. PEASE'S NEW "BERCEUSE" at his ANNUAL CONCERT THIS EVENING.

KELLY AND LEON'S MINSTRELS,

No. 720 Broadway.
CINDER-LEON AND MADAGASCAR BALLET.
CINDER-LEON AND THE ONLY LEON.
CINDER-LEON AND SEYMOURGALL.
CINDER-LEON AND ALLENALINI.
CINDER-LEON AND KELLIFANTI.
CINDER-LEON AND DEMON DANCE.

GEORGE JORDAN APPEARS AT THE

New-York Theatre TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

EXERCISE, HEALTH AND RECREATION.

THE GYMNASIUM OF MR. HENRY GEBHARD, No. 161 5th-av., corner of 22d-st. and Broadway, Presents every advantage for physical culture, promotion of health and vigor, &c., to both sexes of every age. New classes are now forming. Academy open from 6 A. M. till 10 P. M. Private instruction given in the perfect art of skating on ice. Also fencing and sparring.

GRAND COMBINATION OF ALL THE

PRINCIPAL ARTISTS in the City, at the NEW-YORK THEATRE, on next TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

THE GUARDS' WALTZ—FOR TWO PIANOS,

will be played at PEASE'S ANNUAL CONCERT TO NIGHT.

THE ONLY MATINEE IN THE CITY

on TUESDAY takes place at the New-York Theatre.

MME. MONTANIA'S

SHEET WAX FOR WAX FLOWERS,
25 cents per dozen.
No. 779 Broadway, near 10th-st.
The best in all respects.

LECTURES.

PROF. AGASSIZ'S LECTURES—DELIVERED

by invitation of the New-York Association for the advancement of Science and Art. The course consisting of six lectures, will be delivered in the large hall of the Cooper Institute, as follows:

TUESDAY, Feb. 5. Subject—*The Geological Formation of the Valley of the Amazon.*

MONDAY, Feb. 11—*The River, its Basin and Tributaries.*

TUESDAY, Feb. 12—*The Ancient Glaciers in the Tropics.*

MONDAY, Feb. 18—*The Aquatic Animals of the Amazon.*

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20—*The Land Animals of South America.*

TUESDAY, Feb. 26—*The Monkeys and Native Inhabitants.*

Commencing at 8 o'clock each evening. Price of a ticket for the whole course $5, the number will be limited to the capacity of the hall. Tickets can be obtained at the following places: Milhau, Druggist, No. 183 Broadway; Hegeman & Co., Druggists, under the St. Nicholas Hotel; Appleton & Co., No. 443 Broadway; Scribner & Co., No. 654 Broadway; T. T. Green, Druggist, corner Broadway and 14th-st.; Caswell & Mack, Druggists, under Fifth-av. Hotel; American News Company, No. 119 Nassau-st.; H. B. Lane, Times Building, No. 41 Park-row. The rooms of the Association, Cooper Institute, second floor.

The tickets already subscribed, 800 in number, will be delivered immediately to the subscribers in person.

A LECTURE—"AMERICA AND THE AMERICANS"

—will be delivered by Rev. H. M. GALLAHER, of Brooklyn, at the West 25th-st. U. P. Church, between 6th and 7th avs. on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 21 at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE

INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY

AT CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.

The duties of this institution will be resumed on THURSDAY, Jan. 3, 1867.

A staff of thoroughly educated and experienced professors conduct the English, classical, scientific, mathematical and military departments of the Academy.

Strict attention is given to the moral and religious instruction of cadets.

For circulars apply to the following patrons of the Academy in New-York City: Rev. B. F. Stead, Astoria, L. I.; Chas. H. Rogers, Esq., No. 80 Wall-st.; Thomas Rutter, Yorkville; or to
Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE

Opens its next session on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 6. This College is distinguished for the thorough and practical education which it gives in all the branches of a full Academic and Collegiate course of study, adapted to young ladies. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D.D., President.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., New-York. Address as above.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at No. 34 West 32d-st. Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

A. A. FAVAGER WILL GIVE AN EXPLANATION

on his "Mode of Teaching How to Speak French," on MONDAY MORNING, Jan. 21, at 11 o'clock precisely, at No. 9 University-place. Another one on the same day at 3 o'clock, at the Packer Institute.

Persons wishing to make objections and questions which would lead to a full understanding of the system and of the causes of its success, should write them out plainly and hand them to Mr. F. at the opening of the exposition.

A class of some fifty members will be organized to meet five times a week at the place and time most convenient for the pupils, each one contributing $30 for a term of 20 lessons. Persons who cannot be present may subscribe by addressing Mr. F., No. 9 University-place, or Post-office Box No. 6,128.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—AT CLAVERACK,

COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.—Eighteen instructors; eight departments; $300 a year. No extras (except piano music.) Term opens April 15. Lewis' gymnasium for ladies; military drill for gents. Every facility for the very best Christian education.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE,

E. FEZANDIE, Director.—Complete Commercial, Scientific and Classical Instruction, Modern Languages, Preparation for College. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 93d-st.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &C., FOR

BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teaches Book-keeping practically, as used in the best New-York houses. He also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling, and makes elegant business penmen.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—

White Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from the City by Harlem Railroad. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

UNITED STATES EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE

—A medium through which private families and all institutions of learning may be supplied with teachers of the highest order of talent and experience, and teachers be furnished with remunerative positions.

Books, stationery and school apparatus furnished at trade prices.

Wanted immediately, three teachers for schools in Pennsylvania, two for New-Jersey, and several for places near the City.

We refer by permission to Prof. H. G. Eastman, LL. D., President Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Rev. David D. Cole, D. D., Pastor Reformed Dutch Church, Yonkers, N. Y., and Rev. Henry A. Butz, Pastor Prospect-street Church, Paterson, N. J.

For further particulars and forms of application, address or call upon
C. W. HANKS & CO., No. 54 Greene-st.,
nearly opposite Ivison, Phinney, Blakeman & Co.

A LADY OF SOME EXPERIENCE IN

teaching, wishes a position as daily governess in a school or private family in the City or vicinity, to teach the English branches, French, and the rudiments of Latin. Address INSTRUCTION, Station L, New-York Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION,

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND DRAMA.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS
of the talented comedienne,
MRS. G. C. HOWARD
who will appear in her original personation of
TOPSY, TOPSY,
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 2, EVENING AT 7½,
in the great American Drama entitled
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN,
On exhibition at all hours, the
ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS,
INCLUDING A GIRAFFE OVER 15 FEET HIGH.
COLLECTIONS OF CURIOSITIES
have been purchased from nearly
EVERY MUSEUM IN EUROPE,
and this establishment now contains more and rarer wonders than were collected in the Museum lately burned.
OVER 3,000 SPECIMENS
of Heads, Horns, Tusks and Skins of rare African Animals, captured by GORDON CUMMING, the GREAT LION-HUNTER.
A FAT BOY, 16 years old, weighing 526 lbs.
A GIANT AND GIANTESS, EACH OVER EIGHT FEET HIGH, 2 DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
Just added to the Grand Aquaria,
FOUR LIVING SPECKLED BROOK TROUT, weighing 20 pounds.
COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, HISTORICAL RELICS,
and
OVER 250,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.
A LEOPARD CHILD.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

MISS FANNY MORANT APPEARS AT

the New-York Theatre TUESDAY afternoon.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, 1867,
ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SECOND PERFORMANCE OF THE
BLACK CROOK
with Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
AND THE
GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
On this occasion will be presented
NEW DANCES,
NEW COSTUMES,
NEW MUSIC, &c.

TWENTY-SECOND GRAND MATINEE,
THIS SATURDAY, Jan. 19, AT 1 O'CLOCK.
ADMISSION TO MATINEE:

Parquette and Dress Circle..........$1
Family Circle..........50c.

Curtain rises at night 7¾; at Matinee 1.

MISS FANNY MORANT APPEARS AT

the New-York Theatre TUESDAY afternoon.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—COMEDIE.

SATURDAY NEXT, JAN. 19,
LA PAPILLONNE.
Comedy in three acts, by Victorien Sardou.
NEXT TUESDAY—LE VOYAGE DE MR. PERRICHON, comedy.
Ticket office at H. Dardonville's, No. 678 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL.

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT OF THE BATEMAN CONCERTS.

Mr. BATEMAN begs to announce to the public of New-York that he will give the last Concert of his season of 1866-7 on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 23, at 8 o'clock, on which occasion the following artists will appear:

Mme. PAREPA,	Signor BRIGNOLI,
Signor FERRANTI,	Signor FORTUNA,
Mr. S. B. MILLS,	Mr. CARL ROSA,
Mr. J. L. HATTON,	Mr. G. W. COLBY,

Mr. THEO. THOMAS and full Orchestra.

Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats 50 cents extra.

The sale will commence this morning at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond & Co.'s, 547 Broadway; Kullman's Ticket Office, 112 Broadway, and Steinway's.

AN IMMENSE BILL AT THE MATINEE

on TUESDAY next, at the New-York Theatre.

STEINWAY HALL.

TWENTY-FIRST GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT,
SUNDAY, Jan. 20, at 8 o'clock.
First appearance at these Concerts of the wonderful Boy Soprano,
MASTER RICHARD COKER.
First appearance of the favorite Buffo,
SIGNOR STRINI.
Dr. H. S. Cutler, Mr. G. W. Colby, Mr. Theo. Thomas and his full orchestra.
Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

AN IMMENSE BILL AT THE MATINEE

on TUESDAY next, at the New-York Theatre.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatorio of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

DECKER BROTHERS,

NO. 91 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

TO THE PUBLIC.

A careful and official search made at the United States Patent-office in Washington has proved that no PATENT FOR AN IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES was ever granted by the United States to any person by the name of Decker, EXCEPT TO THE MEMBERS of the firm of DECKER BROTHERS, of New-York City. The public are, therefore, again cautioned against buying any Decker Patent Piano not having been manufactured by
DECKER BROTHERS,
No. 91 Bleecker-st., New-York,
and not having on the iron plate on the left hand side, in raised letters, the words,
DECKER BROTHERS' PATENT,
JUNE, 1863.

NEW PATENT PIANOS.

RAVEN & BACON, manufacturers of PIANO-FORTES with PATENT COMBINATION SOUNDING-BOARDS, patented Aug. 14, 1866.—This invention, introduced exclusively into our Pianos, is of the greatest advantage to the tone of the instrument, as it affects the Sounding-Board—the very soul of the Piano—and produces thereby a pure liquid tone, greatly superior in quality and power to that of the ordinary Piano. The Sounding-Board, released from its connection with the piano-case and resting upon under sounding-boards, is relieved from the rigidity caused by such connection, and its vibratory quality greatly increased. All lovers of this eminently household instrument, as well as parties proposing to purchase new Pianos, are invited to call and examine our assortment.

WAREROOMS—135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y.

KINDT & MANZ

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,

having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.

All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

WATERS' SQUARE AND UPRIGHT

PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS, the best manufactured, to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Old pianos taken in exchange. Liberal discount to teachers and clergymen. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.
HORACE WATERS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE

manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree. Pianos to let.

Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,

No. 84 Walker-st., New-York.

Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.

Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

A THOROUGH LADY TEACHER OF

the piano desires a few more pupils. Terms $15 and $20 per quarter. Address R. C. D., care of Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway.

PIANOS TO LET AND SOLD ON INSTALLMENTS

at the manufactory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st.
L. P. CUMMINGS.

THE MISSES SLOMAN, PROFESSORS

of music, residence No. 66 East 17th-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 212 5th-av., New-York.

Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 82 5th-av., southwest corner of 14th-st. Open TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

Ladies, 2 to 4 P. M.; Misses and Masters, 4 to 6 P. M.; Gentlemen, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, 8 to 10 P. M.

NEW CLASSES ARE NOW FORMING.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application.

Address
J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES, PUMPS, &C.
JAMES A. ROBINSON, No. 164 Duane-st.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND

CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS

The best and most complete in use.

Circulars sent on application.

WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO.,
Utica, N. Y.,
and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE SETS OF GOOD

second-hand woolen machinery, for the manufacture of Tweeds and other heavy cloths. Parties having suitable machinery of that kind for sale may find a purchaser by addressing JOSEPH GOULD, Uxbridge, Canada West.

COAL.

COKE $3 50 PER CHALDRON IN THE

yard at the Manhattan Gas Works, foot of West 18th-st. and foot of East 14th-st. Delivered at $3 50 per chaldron by CRAPSER & BURNS, No. 303½ West 18th-st. and JOHN SMITH, corner of Avenue C and East 15th-st.

VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE

COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN—AT 7¾.

EDWIN BOOTH
FOR THE LAST TIME.

THIS EVENING, (Saturday, Jan. 19,) will be presented Tom Taylor's adaptation of Victor Hugo's great play, entitled,

THE FOOL'S REVENGE.

MR. EDWIN BOOTH....as....BERTUCCIO, The Jester.
Miss RACHEL NOAH, Miss IDA VERNON.
Mr. BARTON HILL,
and a powerful cast.

MONDAY, Jan. 21—For the last time, ROMEO AND JULIET.

TUESDAY, Jan. 22—HAMLET.

THE ONLY MATINEE IN THE CITY

on TUESDAY takes place at the New-York Theatre.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
PARTICULAR NOTICE.

It is respectfully intimated that in consequence of the unprecedented demand for seats THE FREE LIST is suspended until further notice.

"OURS!"

With its fine cast, superb scenery, correct military costumes, splendid military band, moonlight march of the troops, striking dramatic situations, pathetic interest and comic scenes, every night till further notice.

The combination of NOVEL AND PECULIAR EFFECTS comprised in the above play has produced an amount of enthusiasm unparalleled in Wallack's Theatre.

For cast of characters and synopsis of scenery, see small bills. Seats secured six days in advance.

MONDAY, Jan. 21,

The above play will be given for the BENEFIT of the families of the seamen who were lost in the late OCEAN YACHT RACE.

GRAND COMBINATION OF ALL THE

PRINCIPAL ARTISTS in the City at the NEW-YORK THEATRE on next TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LEONARD GROVER..........DIRECTOR.
SATURDAY, Jan. 19, 1867,
RICHINGS' GRAND ENGLISH OPERA MATINEE,
Commencing at 2 o'clock; doors open at 1.
Only performance of the
DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA.
Admission to Matinee, ALL SEATS 75 CENTS.
No extra charge for reserving.
TO-NIGHT—Only repetition of Auber's beautiful romantic Opera of
FRA DIAVOLO,
FRA DIAVOLO.
Which achieved a most unequivocal success on Wednesday evening.
MONDAY NEXT—THE BOHEMIAN GIRL.
TUESDAY—MARTHA.
WEDNESDAY—DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT.
Reserved seats for sale at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway and at the Theatre.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

BENEFIT OF MR. C. L. FOX.
Previous to his departure for Philadelphia.
Miss FANNY HERRING and full company appear.
ZEILAH, A TALE OF WASHINGTON.
THE SNOW BIRD.
BURLESQUE OF JACK CADE.
PANTOMIME—LES DEUX FUGITIFS.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director
THE NEW HORSE COMEDY.
THE GREAT EVENT OF 1867.
JOCKEY-CLUB RACES.
JOCKEY CLUB RACES.
Received at each representation with
PEALS OF LAUGHTER
AND ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE.
HORSE COMEDIANS!
REAL RACES!
A NOVEL AND EXCITING PRODUCTION.
Previous to the "comedy" a brilliant display of
DASHING HORSEMANSHIP
AND ELEGANT ACROBATIC FEATS.
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE ONLY MATINEE IN THE CITY

on TUESDAY takes place at the New-York Theatre.

NEW FIFTH-AV. OPERA HOUSE.

ADJOINING FIFTH-AV. HOTEL.

MORE NOVELTY. UN BALLO MASCHERA. RUNNING THE BLOCKADE. GEO. CHRISTY IN NEW SPECIALTY. DANCING ON THE BRAIN. SKATING AT CENTRAL PARK. MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, AT 2½ P. M.

UNION HALL.

Broadway and 23d-st.
BUNYAN TABLEAUX.
SCENES thirty feet in width, weighing 4,000 pounds, pronounced by the best judges the finest and
LARGEST PANORAMA IN THE WORLD,
Illustrating Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.
Admission 50 cents; children 25 cents.
Doors open every evening at 7; commence at 7¾.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEE at 2 o'clock; commence at 3.
ROBERT J. GREENWOOD, Manager and Proprietor.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE SIXTH BEETHOVEN MATINEE.

—In consequence of the snow storm, Mr. CARL WOLFSOHN was prevented from arriving in town yesterday in time to give the sixth of his series of Beethoven Matinees, consequently the programme announced for Friday will be fulfilled TO-DAY at Steinway's Rooms, at 12 o'clock precisely. On this occasion, Mr. WOLFSOHN will play the celebrated SONATE PATHETIQUE in C Minor, op. 13. Admission, $1; subscription, $5. Tickets for sale at Steinway's.

GRAND COMBINATION OF ALL THE

PRINCIPAL ARTISTS in the City, at the NEW-YORK THEATRE, on next TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

"THE OCEAN YACHT RACE"—GRAND

March for the Piano, by KONRAD TREUER. Sparkling, triumphant and original, with elegant illustrated title-page. Price 50 cents. Sent by mail free.

RUDIGER & HILL, Music Dealers,
No. 865 Broadway, New-York.

SEVENTH REGIMENT N. G. BAND.

—Sixth Concert on SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 19, at Seventh Regiment Armory. Tickets to be had from the members of the regiment or from C. S. Grafulla, No. 1 Stanton-st.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC FOR 1867

is now ready. Price 20 cents. See advertisement under head of New Publications.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York or sent by mail, free of postage. Address Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195

Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE

—Containing nearly 300 pages and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL,

Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,339 New-York Post-office. Also sold at Druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich st.

RELIEF AT ONCE.—LADY INVALID, BE

WISE IN TIME.—"Electricity is the only immediate emmenagogue," (monthly restorative,) without risk or danger. So says Prof. Thompson, of the London University. Applied and relief guaranteed by Dr. and Mme. DUBOIS, No. 38 3d-av., near 10th-st., New-York. Beware of poisonous drugs and operations. Send stamp for ladies' private letter of advice—worth fifty books. Home attention for patients during expected illness.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH

regained in three days by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Office, 195 Elm-st.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT

of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.—

Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," on his special treatment of local, constitutional, nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS,

for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

THE AFFLICTED WILL FIND CERTAIN

and speedy relief by calling on Dr. WEST, No. 545 Broadway, where they will find a true friend and competent adviser. Consultations strictly confidential.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE

REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers Periodical Drops: best thing known; a cure at one trial. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR

married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.; his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

A—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD

regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR.

POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND

REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of the most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility [illegible]

THE LATE STORM.

The Storm in the City—The Streets and Rivers—Effect on Railroad Travel—Plenty of Sleighing—No Skating.

The rude visitor, who came thundering at our doors at midnight of Wednesday, seems as tenacious of his lodging as he was boisterous in taking possession of it. This is none of your modest snow-storms, that takes the frost out of the air in its coming down, lies crisp under foot for an hour or two, then melts away noiselessly before the sunlight. On the contrary, he seems to have brought all his northern cousins with him, has this Snow King, and they have laid hold of all things in-doors and out, and to have taken good people everywhere by their noses, which have grown purple with indignation. Blinding, choking, torturing in many ways, as the storm's freaks were on Thursday, yet was there a good-natured mildness in the air which encouraged the hope in people out of doors that they would survive until they got home. But yesterday with all the blinding fury in the wind which characterized the day before, it was cold enough to freeze ideas, and only the most imaginative people were safe in the open air.

THE STREETS.

The footpaths were most unsafe, if not positively dangerous, everywhere. Fair efforts seem to have been made to clear away the snow, but only partially successful ones, and the intense frost which has set in now, and which has a wicked stay-to-trouble-you look about it, precludes all further labors at the cleaning off, unless with pickaxes. Hence the greatest care is necessary even upon crossings and along the sidewalks which look softest. The steps of the street cars are also dangerous traps, and ought not to be trusted. The writer saw several persons come to grief in their attempts to leave the cars in their usual agile fashion. Luckily for them the huge wreath piled up alongside the track received them in its cold but soft embrace, inflicting no more serious injury than by the overdose of ice-cream thus administered. It is well to be extremely cautious in getting on and off the cars, for their steps are not to be relied upon, and conductors much too ready to ring the bell before the passenger is clear upon, or well off the platform, as the case may be. As on the day before, only half the number of cars were running, as it was still necessary to use double teams that any decent progress might be made. On most of the lines travel was uncertain, and on others partially impeded. The Belt Railroad, never remarkable for either speed or regularity, was less reliable than ever stage-coach was. At Central Park gate the shivering, would-be passengers, waiting for the cars to come along Fifty-ninth-street, gave frequent expression to their indignation, and in the most forcible if not the most elegant English. The Eighth-avenue cars ran only as far as Eighty-fourth-street. Here the snow-drifts had piled up to such a height as to defy all efforts of shovel and snow-plow. These were the only City cars we have heard of that were unable to reach their northern terminus.

CENTRAL PARK.

Central Park was enjoyable only to those who were fortunate enough to visit it in a sleigh, well wrapped up in furs and woolens, but to no others. Skating there was none. There were two or three dozen crazy boys and girls, who had waded through several feet of snow to reach the lakes. It was a pity to disappoint them, for they had worked hard in anticipation of a few hours' pleasure. The snow lies in great drifts on the Mall, round the fountains, wrapping up the terrace, hiding the chaste architecture of the bridges, and covering all the walks in such a way as to transfigure completely the scenes so familiar to the visitor. There was sleighing everywhere; snow drifts were no barriers insurmountable to the sleighers. Over 5,000 vehicles had glided into the Park gates before sunset, and still they came, despite the bitter, bitter wind that battled with everything courageous enough to go northward.

THE RINKS AND PONDS.

Notwithstanding that the ball was not up on the Arsenal, and skaters thus warned off the ice on the lakes, so few were those who ventured out that the private rinks were all but deserted.

THE EFFECT ON RAILROAD TRAVEL.

For many years past railroad travel has not been so seriously impeded in New-Jersey as it is at present. On the New-Jersey Railroad the snow has drifted into the "cuts," and beyond Elizabeth the road is almost completely blocked up. The Washington mail train which left this City yesterday morning failed to get beyond Baptist Roads, between Elizabeth and Rahway. Of the trains coming from stations beyond Elizabeth, the train which left Washington at 8 o'clock on Thursday morning was the only one that got through, arriving at Jersey City about 9 o'clock last night. Communication between Elizabeth and Newark was kept up with difficulty, the trains proceeding very slowly. A morning train from Newark for New-York was stopped in Bergen cut by the snow. After considerable delay and with the assistance of a special train from Newark travel was resumed. On the Morris and Essex road there was also considerable detention.

The New-Jersey Railroad dispatched a through train at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, but how far it got is not known. The usual midnight train did not start. It was found that as fast as the snow was thrown off the track it drifted back, and that the only way to get rid of it was to cart it off entirely. A large force of men were sent out from Jersey City yesterday to clear the track in this manner.

On the Third-avenue and other of our City Railroads the same means were resorted to, and a large number of cars were employed during the day in this manner.

On the Central Railroad of New-Jersey the local traffic was not much impeded, but the trains due from the West by the Pennsylvania connections were stopped. The Cincinnati express train and the Harrisburgh express were reported to be snowed up between Reading and Allentown.

The trains on the Delaware and Raritan Railroad were greatly behind time.

On the Hudson River road the trains got through; the early train, however, being five hours behind time. Several freight trains were stopped altogether.

The Erie Road is about the only one on which no stoppages or detentions occurred, owing to the fact that there are no deep cuttings on this line. The trains ran very nearly in time. The through train for Buffalo, which left on the previous evening, arrived at its destination yesterday morning, only twenty minutes behind time. The train from Buffalo, due here at 7 A. M., was one hour behind time. The traffic on this road has been greatly increased since it has been known that the track is clear.

On the New-Haven Road travel was greatly impeded, and the down trains were stopped entirely. Several trains started during the day from this City, but it was supposed they would not be able to get through.

The Long Island Railroad suspended operations altogether.

The effect of this stoppage of communication between New-York and other cities has been very embarrassing to business men, and in several instances payment of bills had to be postponed in consequence of the failure to receive remittances.

THE FERRIES.

During the whole day great difficulty was experienced by the ferry-boats in making their trips. Both the North and East Rivers presented to the view nothing but slowly moving fields of ice, through which the ferry-boats with difficulty ploughed their way. One or two of the ferries stopped running altogether during a portion of the day. Great difficulty was experienced in getting into the slips. At the Wall-street ferry a boat got stuck fast while attempting to enter, and a number of impatient gentlemen clambered up the spiles forming the sides of the slip. They had hardly got there when another boat struck the spiles with great force, and several persons narrowly escaped being shaken off into the river. Fortunately no accidents occurred. As a general thing each trip occupied from half to three-quarters of an hour.

At noon the tide was so low that teams could not be landed from the boats. As it was impossible to lower the bridges to the level of decks, the expedient of constructing a platform reaching from the boat to the bridge was resorted to, by which means the teams were enabled to reach shore, although with a good deal of difficulty.

The wheels of several boats were badly damaged, and the *Hamilton* of the Fulton Ferry line was so much cut and jammed by the ice that it was found necessary to withdraw her.

One of the Wall-street boats started from this side about 3:30 P. M.; made half the trip by skillful piloting, but on the other side encountered a cake of ice so dense as to be impenetrable. After sailing around for a considerable time, the effort to reach Brooklyn had to be given up, and the boat returned to her slip at the foot of Wall-street, to wait the convenience of this flattened out iceberg.

On the Grand and Houston-street Ferries, the routes being short, pretty good time was made, under the circumstances, until the evening, when the trips made were few and far between. The loss to the different companies by the destruction of buckets, &c., is immense. No accident of any consequence is reported, except that a boy had one of his hands crushed on the boat *Minnesota*.

Last evening there was considerable excitement in Brooklyn, in consequence of a report that the East River was bridged over with ice, and that all the ferry-boats were blockaded in their slips. Although the report was subsequently ascertained to be incorrect, there was still some foundation upon which the report was based. It appears that shortly before 6 o'clock P. M., when the travel between the two cities was at its height, an immense floe of ice, stretching nearly from shore to shore, came up the river with crushing force. The edges, striking the piers on the Brooklyn side, were crushed into small cakes, but the great body came moving on until it reached Fulton Ferry, where it became wedged, and for a time remained stationary. The boat in the slip was completely ice bound. The passengers persuaded themselves that there would be an end of travel by the routes for some time at least, and, referring to the Winter of 1857, when the river was completely frozen over, convinced each other that they would soon witness a similar spectacle. The crowd about the ferry-house increased; the boat became densely packed, and the excitement grew as the numbers increased. Many became fearful and demanded their tickets, being afraid that if the boat should attempt to force the ice she would sink, and all on board be in danger of perishing. This state of affairs continued for half an hour or more, during which time the floe commenced moving with the tide—very gradually, however—and continuing in its crushing, resistless course, eventually passed the slip, bearing a sea of floating ice in its wake. The throng by this time became satisfied that the artificial bridge was not yet, and probably would not be before the turning of the tide at least. The track being comparatively clear the boat resumed its trip, and all on board were landed safely on the New-York side.

THE EXCISE LAW.

The Requirements of the Act in Full Force—Arrests Yesterday—Another Important Order by Superintendent Kennedy.

Agreeably to orders previously issued by Superintendent JOHN A. KENNEDY the provisions of Chapter No. 578 of the laws of the State of New-York, generally known as the Excise Law, went into full force at midnight of Thursday, and several arrests were made by the Police during the interval between 12 o'clock and sunrise yesterday morning. The scenes in the various police courts were quite animated and amusing. The number of arrests were unusually large, being for selling liquor without a license, and for keeping licensed places open after 12 o'clock. Others were arrested for reopening before sunrise. The prisoners came attended by friends and bailsmen, and the regular business at each of the four Police Courts was greatly impeded by their presence. Nearly all of the accused were held for trial and released on bail. Their names were as follows:

Henry Walters, No. 76 Frankfort-street; Edw. Mordagn, No. 141 Duane-street; Antoine Boscho, No. 2 James-street; Frederick Schutenburg, No. 464 Washington-street; John Walsh, No. 446 Washington-street; Peter McCoyle, No. 80 Duane-street; Patrick O'Neil, No. 48 Roosevelt-street; William Bowman; John Bohling, No. 25 Broadway; Edward Mulvele, No. 30 Prince-street; John O'Reilly, No. 163 Grand-street; Diedrich Stroon, No. 124 West-street; James Nagey, No. 256 Fulton-street; Henry Bookhaven, No. 182 Washington-street; William Pyne, No. 103½ Cherry-street; Samuel Wood, Pearl-street House; Morton Tosh, No. 413 Greenwich-street; August Switzer, No. 414 Greenwich-street; August Atzer, No. 116 Hudson-street; Gotlieb Leitz, No. 179 Duane-street; Martin Haas, No. 259 West-street; Henry Becker, No. 226 West-street; John Hanigan, No. 69 Baxter-street; John T. Helmke, No. 413 Greenwich-street; Frederick Elling, No. 82 West Broadway; John Encke, No. 63 Fulton-street; Jacob Frow, No. 57 Crosby-street; John Held, No. 480 Greenwich-street; George Bulke, No. 10 Centre Market-place; Wm. McLean, No. 59 Walker-street; Charles Henkel, No. 75 Nassau-street.

The prisoner Henry Becker was arrested twice during the day, as he had reopened his liquor-saloon without license, after giving bail for the first offence. When brought into Court a second time he was quite abusive to the officer, and declared his intention to continue his business in defiance of the law.

George H. Cutler, No. 346 Bowery; Wm. Palusun, No. 188 Sixth-avenue; August Lepine, No. 46 West Thirteenth-street; Peter Weiner, No. 263 Bleecker-street; Daniel Richards, No. 82 Fourth-avenue; Brune Martins, No. 86 King-street; Herman H. Krog r, No. 279 Ninth-avenue; James Maher, No. 462 Sixth-avenue; John Otterman, No. 210 Seventh-avenue; Ellen Ownes, No. 329 West Thirtieth-street; John Frickler, ——; Chas. D. O'Reilly, corner Eigth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street; James Higgins, No. 124 Prince-street; Hugh Downey, No. 166 Prince-street; Adolph Bingo, No. 192½ Greene-street; Claus Abrams, No. 454 Tenth-avenue; Wm. Glossern, No. 246 Avenue A; Jesse Bennett, No. 491 Broadway; Matthew Nicolene, No. 347 West Thirty-fifth-street; Michael Malli, No. 416 Eighth-avenue; George A. Sherman, No. 56 East Twenty-seventh-street; Abram Nassbaum, No. 757 Broadway; Henry Ronner, No. 80 Varick-street; Christian Lieman, No. 165 Prince-street; Louis Van Dwingle, No. 456 Ninth-avenue; Emulus L. Gamble, No. 57 Macdougal-street; Conrad Brandt, No. 227 Seventh-avenue; Thomas Dwyer, No. 349 Spring-street; Patrick McCabe, No. 176 East Twenty-fifth-street; James B. Carr, No. 1 Congress-place; John Banks, No. 401 East Twenty-third-street; Patrick Curran, corner Seventh-avenue and Twenty-eighth-street; Richard Parrell, No. 433 West Twenty-sixth-street; Michael McCabe, No. 482 West Twenty-second-street; Patrick Carey, No. 13 Sixth-avenue; Michael Maloney, No. 332 Seventh-avenue; Christian Fruck, No. 467 Tenth-avenue; August Zimmerman, No. 176 Mercer-street; Bridget Hart, No. 280 West Thirteenth-street; Albert Landsberg, No. 209 Greene-street; Henry Reuken, No. 88 Bleecker-street; Michael Crowley, No. 364 Seventh-avenue; Henry Beheyt, No. 72 Grand-street; Wm. E. Burkhardt, No. 52 Stanton-street; Peter Walsh, No. 443 Grand-street; Henry C. Wagner, No. 1 Pitt-stret; Chas. Mulerman, No. 227 Avenue B; Henry Heidman, No. 543 Grand-street; Patrick Kelley, No. 375 Cherry-street; David Horrigan, No. 17 Second-avenue; Sebastian Kempf, No. 159 Attorney-street; Eliza Duwan, No. 173 East Eleventh-street; Jacob Bonhert, No. 236 Stanton-street; Joseph Davis, No. 265 Bowery; John Beggs, No. 83 Ridge-street; Herman Bedgan, No. 227 Avenue B; Thomas Kerrigan, No. 111 Avenue B; Lewis Livingston, No. 60 First-avenue; Fred. Lemmerman, No. 392 East Fourth-street; Frederick Kline, No. 292 East Eleventh-street; James Muldoon, No. 356 East Tenth-street; Henry Grafferman, No. 217 Avenue B; George Schleighter, No. 125 Ridge-street; John Adleman, No. 82 Forsyth-street; Patrick Leary, No. 120 East Fourth-street; John O'Neill, No. 12 Jackson-street; Wm. Q. Burkhardt, No. 52 Stanton-street; Caspar Dettmar, No. 218 First-avenue; Patrick Kelley, No. 375 Cherry-street; Sebastian Kermpfloy, No. 159 Attorney-street; August Uhlig, No. 117 Allen-street; Herman Martins, No. 167 Stanton-street; Patrick Fangley, No. 73 East Broadway; John Dooley, No. 238 Monroe-street; Arthur Moore, No. 222 Monroe-street; Frederick Potter, No. 12 Jackson-street; John Risse, No. 65 Avenue C; Ferdinand Risse, No. 65 Avenue C; Wm. Schneider, No. 138 Delancey-street; Francis Wannier, No. 53 Avenue C; Henry Mundlebaum, No. 328 East Houston-street; Richard Gorman, No. 323 Stanton-street; Ferdinand Steimer, No. 185 Rivington-street; Richard Lippmann, No. 305 Stanton-street; Geo. Ezeilins, No. 193 Rivington-street; Jas. McGrath, No. 254 Monroe-street; James Gwinn, No. 331 Ninth-street; John G. Myer, No. 325 Broome-street; Patrick Martin, No. 138 Avenue C; Otto Kohlmann, corner Sixth-avenue and Fifty-third-street; George Freeze, No. 443 Third-avenue; Wm. Schimper, corner Tenth-avenue and Fifty-second-street; John Sheridan, Tenth-avenue; James Asche, corner Tenth-avenue and Fifty-first-street; August Baus, No. 821 Third-avenue; John C. Hunker, No. 183 East Twenty-seventh-street; Lewis Lorz, No. 637 Second-avenue; James O'Neill, corner Third-[illegible] Twenty-first-street; John Becker, corner [illegible] and Fifty-third-street; Wm. Stackmann, S.W. corner First-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street; Martin Astier, N.W. corner First-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street; John Held, No. 716 Eighth-avenue; Wm. Mulligan, corner Third-avenue and One Hundred and Thirtieth-street; John Shore, Third-avenue, between Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth-streets.

The following important order relative to the enforcement of the Excise Law, was issued last evening to the Police Captains of the various Precincts within the Metropolitan District:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE, NO. 300 MULBERRY-STREET, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1867.

Captain —— Precinct:

GENERAL ORDER, No. 486.—Henceforth the Excise Law is in full force within the Metropolitan Police District, except the County of Westchester; and it becomes the duty of every member of the department, to the utmost of his ability, to see that no violation of it shall take place with impunity.

The 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st sections clothe every officer and member of the Police with full power to arrest for infractions of the law of 1866, whether such infractions are perpetrated by licensed or unlicensed offenders. In performing this duty it is desirable it should be done in such a manner as not to give reasonable ground for offence; but, nevertheless, to be performed heartily, energetically and vigorously, in all cases.

Section 5 provides that the license granted shall be kept posted up by the person licensed in a conspicuous position in the sale-room, and that it shall, on demand, be exhibited at all times, to any officer or member of the Police. It also provides that omission to display such certificate of license is presumptive evidence that no license is held. You will therefore proceed against all offenders against this section in the same manner as if no license had been granted.

Persons who retail family groceries, and who are licensed to sell strong or spirituous liquors, wines, ale or beer by measure, or in small packages, *and not to be drunk on the premises*, do not seem to come within the line of mischief sought to be remedied by the provision of the act forbidding licensed places to be opened before sunrise, but does emphatically apply to all places where the license allows drinking on the premises.

The several Courts now evince a laudable intention to recognize and enforce the law; and it is desirable they should be assisted and encouraged in every proper way to render justice in each case brought before them. You will, therefore, in your returns to the Magistrates, of offenders against any of the provisions of this act, state whether it is the first, second, third or fourth offence under this law, for which the offender is then under arrest.

In order that all licensed persons may understand that it is the purpose of [illegible] cases before the [illegible] each offence in the [illegible] enable the [illegible] for the revocation of the license, and for the recovery of the penalty [illegible]. Copies of [illegible]

JOHN A. KENNEDY, Superintendent.

GEO. W. WALLING, Inspector.

The Swindling Conspiracy Case Closed—The Magistrate Reserves His Decision.

Yesterday afternoon Justice HOGAN resumed the investigation in the case of S. H. KLINCK, L. G. KLINCK, JAMES B. GOGGIN and W. C. WILLIAMS, who are charged with complicity in the alleged swindling transactions of FOLGER & TIBBS. The prosecution introduced two or three witnesses who were briefly examined. Counsel for the prosecution then desired to introduce further evidence in relation to the business transactions of FOLGER & TIBBS. Counsel for the defence demurred to this course, individually in behalf of their respective clients. Mr. STUART claimed that there had been no evidence offered to prove the charge of conspiracy, as preferred against any of the accused. They had been wandering in the dark over two months and it was about time to stop. The prosecution had been swindled by FOLGER & TIBBS, but no proof had been adduced to show that either of the KLINCKS or GOGGIN had been in collusion with them. Mr. KINTZING, in behalf of Mr. GOGGIN, claimed that the testimony in the case had proved his client to have been a clerk and salesman, who had obeyed his instructions. Mr. TOBIAS SMITH combatted these views, but failed to influence Justice HOGAN, who said he had not read any of the evidence as yet, as he wanted the case to be finished first. He thought enough time had been consumed and sufficient evidence introduced by the prosecution; that such as they still wished to introduce could not prove anything more than had already been offered and accepted. With this view of the matter, he announced that the case was closed until Monday next, when he would decide whether additional evidence was necessary on either side, and the Magistrate took the papers for further examination. Justice HOGAN concluded to hold the accused to an increased bail to await the result. SETH H. KLINCK, L. G. KLINCK and JAS. B. GOGGIN were required to find bail in the sum of $2,000 each, and W. C. WILLIAMS in the sum of $3,000, which was promptly furnished.

Anniversary of Ark Lodge. No. 28 I. O. O. F.

A very pleasant gathering of the members and friends of Ark Lodge, No. 28, I. O. O. F., were present last evening at Wallhalla Hall, upon the occasion of the twenty-seventh anniversary of the Lodge. The exercises of the evening were commenced with the singing of an ode, beginning

"Brethren of our friendly order."

Then followed a choice selection of vocal music, which was exquisitely rendered by a quartette, consisting of Mrs. WILLETT, Miss WESTCOTT, Mr. STANTON and Mr. DRURY, under the direction of Mr. JOSIAH N. KING, who presided at the piano, with his proverbial good taste and unexceptionable rendering. A solo, "Holy Friar," by Mr. STANTON, was so well sung as to call forth an *encore* from the audience, when he favored them with, "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep," in his happiest style. Mr. STANTON then sang a duett with Mrs. WILLETT, entitled, "Musical A B C," which was well recived. Two quartettes, "Hail Fairy Queen," and "Ha! Ha! We've Stemmed the Stream," were sung exceedingly well, and to the evident satisfaction of the audience, who applauded heartily. Mr. P. H. BROWN, a member of Ark Lodge, recited a serio-comic poem, written by himself, entitled, "The Six Old Bachelors," which was greeted with prolonged and hearty applause. Speeches were then made by Hon. THEO. E. TOMLINSON and Hon. R. F. ANDREWS, after which the company entered upon the enjoyment of the dance, which was kept up until a late hour. The occasion, on the whole, was a very pleasing one, and not soon to be forgotten by the members and friends of Ark Lodge who were fortunate enough to be present.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE NEW COURT-HOUSE—DIFFICULTY IN HEATING THE BUILDING.—The Board held a meeting yesterday afternoon, and transacted business with the thermometer 54 degrees above zero. The heating apparatus being out of order, there was no artificial warmth, and, the members being nearly frozen, concluded to adjourn as soon as they possibly could do so. Previous to separating, the matter of heating the Court-house building was again brought up on the motion of Supervisor CLARK. The question has been as to what is the best method of heating—whether by means of coils introduced into each room, or by boilers and radiators placed in the basement. The Court-house was originally heated by means of radiators, and the boilers by which they were fed were removed just before the approach of Winter, and two boilers of a different construction substituted in its place. The consequence has been complaints of want of heat from every department. The Court-house Committee presented a report, the adoption of which would have substituted the coil system instead of the radiator. A long discussion ensued, in the midst of which the Board adjourned, the opponents of the coil system declaring it to be the fault of the new boilers alone that every room in the building was not properly heated, and Mayor BOOTH asserting that the boilers—high-pressure—were dangerous, and that if permitted to remain there much longer, valuable lives might be sacrificed. Should the coil system ultimately triumph, his Honor contended that the cast iron radiators, which cost in the neighborhood of $8,000, could be sold only as old iron.

RECEIPTS OF PLACES OF AMUSEMENTS, RAILROADS AND FERRY COMPANIES IN BROOKLYN.—The following are the gross receipts of the different places of amusement, the railroad and ferry companies of Brooklyn, from Aug. 1, 1866, to Jan. 1, 1867, as shown by the Internal Revenue returns: Hooley's Minstrels, $21,361; Seaver's Opera House, (Minstrels,) $6,616; Park Theatre, (from September to Jan. 1,) $32,696; Academy of Music, (from September to December,) $50,688; Antheneum, (September and October,) $2,352; Packer Institute, (two concerts,) $62; Union Ferry Company, $390,856; Houston-street Ferry Company, $50,625 40; Brooklyn City Railroad, $10,511; Brooklyn and Rockaway Beach Railroad Company, $440,296; Broadway Railroad Company, $44,555; Coney Island Railroad Company, $47,033 90; Brooklyn, Bath and Coney Island Railroad Company, $12,219 99; Brooklyn and Canarsie Railroad Company, $4,303 76. Newtown Railroad Company, $55,984; Brooklyn Central and Jamaica Railroad, $83,383; Grand-street and Newtown Railroad, $31,817; Van Brunt-street and Erie Basin Railroad, $6,919 74.

THE BROOKLYN LIQUOR DEALERS.—An adjourned meeting of some of the prominent liquor dealers of this city was held at Montague Hall last evening, but in consequence of the lack of publicity, the fact that a meeting would take place was not generally known, and the attendance was therefore rather slim. Mr. JOHN LANGSTAFF presided. Some conversation took place as to the best course to pursue, and the expressed opinions of nearly all present was to the effect that they did not wish the entire abolishment of the Excise law, but desired to obtain a repeal by the present Legislature of its most obnoxious provisions, such as closing at midnight, (during the week,) opening before daylight in the morning, &c. "In fine, they wanted a "good bill" passed, one that would be satisfactory to dealers generally. A motion to adjourn was eventually made and carried, with a resolution that a meeting be advertised for Tuesday evening next.

THE EXCISE LAW IN THE COURT OF SESSIONS.—The following fines were imposed by Judge DIKEMAN in the Court of Sessions, yesterday, for violations of the Excise Law. Those delinquents who insisted upon a trial were fined $40 each, while those who were satisfied to plead guilty were fined $30 each: *Selling Liquor Without License*—Christian Stulring, Joseph String, Edward Lynch, John Battcher, Henry Rankin and Christopher Muller, were fined $40 each; Edward Herbert, Richard Heissenbuttel, Patrick Cooney, J. G. Meyer, George Crouse, Claus Olandt, George Jacobs, James Morgan, Michael McCusker and August Merle, $30 each. *Selling Liquor on Sunday*—John Gans, Gustav Trube, August Konow, Jacob Ohnmacht and David Baldhauser, fined $30 each; Joseph Schmidt and Peter Gerstenberger, $40 each.

THE UNION FERRYMEN.—The annual ball of the Brooklyn Ferrymen took place at Gothic Hall, in Adams-street, last night, and notwithstanding the ice in the river, with which a number of those on duty were compelled to contend, and thus forego the pleasures of their yearly reunion, there was a large attendance present, and all enjoyed an unusually good time. The Ferrymen's Association is composed of pilots, deck hands and engineers employed by the Union Ferry Company.

SEIZURE OF MORE WHISKY.—The officers of the Forty-second Police Precinct, yesterday, discovered six barrels of whisky in the house of Frontier Hose Company, No. 5, in Hudson-avenue, which they seized. The liquor is supposed to be part of that taken from BOLTON'S Distillery, rear of No. 67 Hudson-avenue, on Tuesday, after the Revenue officers had been beaten off by a party of interested persons about the premises.

SENTENCES IN THE COURT OF SESSIONS.—In the Kings County Court of Sessions, yesterday, the following sentences were passed by Judge DIKEMAN: OWEN MCSHANE, convicted during the term of manslaughter in the fourth degree, for the killing of THOMAS GLEASON, was sentenced to State Prison for two years, with hard labor. JAMES BURNS and JOHN COLLINS, convicted of horse-stealing, were sentenced to State Prison for three years and six months each.

THE THOMAS DIVORCE CASE.—On the 29th of November last a notice was published of the entry of a judgment of divorce in favor of AUGUSTINE THOMAS against his wife, MEDORA. Since then the judgment has been vacated, and on the 12th inst. an order was entered in the Supreme Court discontinuing the action by consent of the plaintiff, who became satisfied that the charges preferred against his wife were utterly false.

SELLING LIQUOR ON ELECTION DAY.—CHARLES MCHENRY, fined $30. The Judge informed the parties that the penalties were as light as the law would allow; but should any of them be brought up again the full fine and imprisonment would be imposed.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, N. Y., Friday, Jan. 18.

Scarcely anything is being done in the live stock market. Several hundred head of cattle remain unsold in Brighton, and there is scarcely any demand for that direction. The weather is intensely cold and drifting snow blockades the roads, preventing shipments to-day on the Hudson River and Harlem Railroads, and also make it impossible for buyers to visit the yards and examine the stock. Less than 500 have changed hands at a decline of ¼c. ℔ lb., live weight. A drove of choice Kentucky Steers, averaging 1,500, sold at 8½c., and 108 prime Illinois, averaging over 1,300, at $8 30. Good fat Steers, ripe for butchering, are held at 7c.@7½c., without buyers. Total receipts, 3,600. Sheep range from 4½c.@5c. for common, to 5½c.@7½c. for premium fine wooled. Receipts, 3,500. Hogs—supply, 3,600; several sales were made at 6½c.@6¾c.

CHICAGO, Friday, Jan. 18.

FLOUR active and a shade firmer; sales at $10 50@$10 62½ for Spring Extra. WHEAT—No. 1 inactive and nominal at $2 12@$2 14; No. 2 dull at 89c. CORN opened firm at 79½c.@81c. for No. 1, and 70c. for No. 2. OATS dull but steady at [illegible]. PROVISIONS firmer. MESS PORK dull at $18 75. LIVE HOGS less active, and close weak at $5 95@$6 35. DRESSED HOGS steady at 7c.@7¼c. RECEIPTS—9,800 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 3,800 Live Hogs, 3,300 Dressed Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,300 bbls. Flour, 6,600 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 1,600 Dressed Hogs.

OSWEGO, Friday, Jan. 18.

FLOUR dull and unchanged; sales 500 bbls. at $12 for No. 1 Spring; $13 75@$14 for Red Winter; $15 for White; and $15 75 for Double Extra. RYE FLOUR steady, $7. WHEAT quiet; choice White Canada held at $2 95@$3. CORN—$1 12 for No. 1 Illinois. OATS—65c. for choice Western. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS nominal. SHORTS, $18@$21; SHIPSTUFFS, $25@$27; MIDDLINGS, $33@$35 ℔ ton. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, $1; to New-York, 90c.; to Albany, 80c.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, Jan. 18.

FLOUR firm and unchanged. WHEAT firm at $2 15 for No. 1, and $1 98 for No. 2. CORN unchanged. OATS steady at 43½c. for No. 2. DRESSED HOGS firmer at 7c.@7¼c. LIVE HOGS, $5 80@$6 25. RECEIPTS—700 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—2,300 bbls. Flour, 6,700 bushels Wheat.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Jan. 18.

WHEAT—Choice $1 75 ℔ cwt. FLOUR—Extra $6 50; Superfine $6. MINING STOCKS—Savage $1,950; Yellow Jacket $1,227; Crown Point $1,270; Chollar $222; Ophir $165; Legal Tenders $73⅞.

The bark *Tropique* cleared for Liverpool with 17,000 sacks of Wheat.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Friday, Jan. 18.

COTTON—Market firm; Middling, 32c. SPIRITS TURPENTINE dull at 62c. RESIN dull at $3@$6. CRUDE TURPENTINE dull; $4 50 for Virgin. TAR quiet at $1 65. PORK steady at $23@24. TIMBER dull at $6@10 per thousand feet.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 18.

COTTON—The market is firm at 34c. for Middling Uplands.

[Advertisement.]

SPECIAL NOTICE TO YOUNG MEN.—Book-keeping and Penmanship secured at a reduction of ONE-HALF, for a few days only at GOLDSMITH'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 756 Broadway. See circulars.

[Advertisement.]

The rigors of Winter make little impression on those whose daily beverage is KENT'S East India Coffee. For sale by all grocers at 25 cents. Wholesale depot No. 154 Reade-st.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 7 21 | Sun sets..... 5 02 | Moon rises... 5 30

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 6 43 | Gov. Island. 7 32 | Hell Gate.... 8 54

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Jan. 18.

Cleared.

Steamships Thomas Brooks, King, St. Jago, Cuba, M. Taylor & Co.; Saxonia, (Hamb.,) Haack, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; United Kingdom, (Br.,) Smith, Glasgow, F. MacDonald & Co.

Ships Mercury, Stetson, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; R. C. Winthrop, Stuart, Liverpool via Charleston, J. Atkins & Co.

Bark Amazon, (Br.,) McDonald, Falmouth via Wilmington, N. C., D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brigs Sophie, Stuart, Brunswick, T. M. Mayhew; Tangent, Chandler, Boston, Gibbons & Ranlett; Pomona, Brown, Galveston, Hussey & Co.; Monica, Mitchell, Nassau River, Fla., R. P. Buck & Co.; Keystone, Barter, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Orion, (Br.,) Bishop, Harvey, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schooners Gen. Banks, Green, Sagua, Miller & Houghton; O. C. Acken, Hobbie, Stamford; Dart, Johnson, Stamford; Annie Collins, Smith, Arroyo, P. R., A Smithers & Co., R. S. Conant, Hammond, Brazos, Texas, Wm. Ingalls.

Arrived.

Steamship Gen. Custer, Rector, Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to J. B. Smull.

Steamer Nereus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Bark Tornado, (of Liverpool,) Smith, Montevideo 66 ds., with hides to John McKee. Has had very heavy weather; has been 22 ds. to the north of Bermuda, and was within 50 miles of New-York on the 6th inst.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 18—Below, brig Chesapeake, from Newburgh.

Miscellaneous.

BOSTON, Jan. 18.—The schr. Julia Ann, supposed from Baltimore for Boston, is supposed to have been lost, with all hands on board, as papers have been picked up on Nantasket Beach belonging to her.

The Br. brig Zeu icka, hence for Africa, dragged her anchors in Nantasket Roads during the storm, and went ashore on Rainsford Island Rocks, where she remains, with five feet of water in her hold. The crew was saved, and she will come off after discharging.

Foreign Ports.

At Montevideo, Nov. 14, barks Warrior, for New-York in 10 ds.; Eagle, for do., loading.

MARVIN & CO'S
ALUM AND DRY PLASTER
FIRE AND BURGLAR
SAFES
Are now considered the
BEST IN THE WORLD.
Principal Warehouses, { No. 265 BROADWAY, New-York. No. 721 CHESTNUT-ST., Philadelphia.

WOOD TURNERY.
Wood turning of every variety, either eccentric, concentric or regular, handles of every variety, skate woods, croquet, &c.
JOHN N. BUNNELL, Unionville, Conn.,
Thirty-three miles from New-Haven via Canal R. R.

SAVONINE
A CONCENTRATED SOAP, CONCENTRATING TIME, SAVING MONEY.
One pound equal to four pounds of Bar Soap.
Manufactured in this country only by
GLAMORGAN SOAP CO.
WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR NEW-YORK:
W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO.........170 William-st.
A. M. HOPPOCK & CO.........18 and 20 Vesey-st.
J. M. & J. N. PLUMB & CO.........95 Chambers-st.
GEORGE F. GANTZ & CO.........62 Pine-st.
JAMES S. ASPINWALL.........86 William-st.
SOLD IN 1 AND 6 LB. BOXES.

"INDOMITABLE AND INDEPENDENT."
THE NEW-YORK ERA
of Jan. 19 contains a poem from the pen of the late
MRS. LIEUT.-GEN. SCOTT,
a story by
ALICE CARY,
a poem by
GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN,
with the
MASONIC DEPARTMENT BY
R. W. JOHN H. ANTHON,
and articles on Odd Fellowship by
P. G. H. C. REYNOLDS,
together with an
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT,
conducted by a Graduate of New-York College, and very many other interesting features.
H. C. PAGE, Publisher, No. 9 Spruce-st.

REAL
MERIT.
There is nothing that a man can introduce into his house that has so much real merit, or from which he and his family derive so much satisfaction from using, as the BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH. We have the testimony of seven years' experience, and hundreds of our best citizens, who are using it.
E. HOLMES, No. 201 Broadway.

COZZEN'S
NATIVE AND FOREIGN WINE HOUSE,
No. 73 Warren-st.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

GRAND GALA DAY AT
OATMAN'S RINK, corner of 59th-st. and 6th-av.,
THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Jan. 19, 1867.
All the fancy skaters in the United States are expected. Splendid illumination with 200 gas jets, calcium lights, colored lanterns, &c., &c. A full band will be in attendance. Tickets 50 cents.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. Mr. EMERSON will preach in National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Services commence at 3 o'clock; Sunday-school at 2 o'clock.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner of 31st-st. and 9th-av. Course of lectures on Religious Leaders, 7½ o'clock. Subject for SUNDAY, 20th—Luther.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.
KELLEY'S GRAND NORTH AMERICAN,
KELLEY'S GRAND NORTH AMERICAN,
KELLEY'S GRAND NORTH AMERICAN,
KELLEY'S GRAND NORTH AMERICAN
PRIZE CONCERT.
PRIZE CONCERT,
PRIZE CONCERT,
PRIZE CONCERT.
TIME FIXED TO AWARD THE PREMIUMS, AND THE CONCERT TO BE GIVEN AT THE
WABASH-AVENUE RINK,
CHICAGO, ILL.
SATURDAY, JAN. 26, 1867,
SATURDAY, JAN. 26, 1867,
SATURDAY, JAN. 26, 1867,
SATURDAY, JAN. 26, 1867,
SATURDAY, JAN. 26, 1867,
SATURDAY, JAN. 26, 1867.

This is the greatest distribution and the most successful enterprise of the kind ever inaugurated in the world.

250,000 VALUABLE PRIZES,
250,000 VALUABLE PRIZES,
250,000 VALUABLE PRIZES,
250,000 VALUABLE PRIZES,
250,000 VALUABLE PRIZES,
Valued at Half a Million Dollars,
Valued at Half a Million Dollars,
Valued at Half a Million Dollars,
Valued at Half a Million Dollars,
Valued at Half a Million Dollars,
Valued at Half a Million Dollars,

A SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE PEOPLE.

The proprietors of this grand enterprise have great pleasure in being able to inform the subscribers to their concert that it is now an assured success. Out of 500,000 tickets issued, only 98,000 tickets remain unsold. The proprietors do not wish to hold a single ticket when the concert takes place, as it might create dissatisfaction among our patrons, and therefore have been compelled to extend the time to JANUARY 26, 1867, when it will positively take place without any further postponement.

For 15 years we have been engaged in the gift business, and we point with pride to the reputation we have won for honesty and integrity. Many of the prominent citizens of Chicago will bear witness to the statement that we have never made any promise to the public that we have not sacredly fulfilled, and we refer to the leading bankers and merchants of New-York, Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago, for our character for fair dealing.

In spite of all opposition and every obstacle, we shall prove to the public that the North American Prize Concert will be conducted honorably, and all the prizes advertised will be distributed fairly, impartially and without reserve.

The plan of drawing adopted is the following: Duplicate numbers from 1 to 500,000 are placed in a wheel; the first number drawn out takes the highest prize, the next the second highest prize, and so on until the whole 250,000 prizes are drawn.

We advise all parties wanting tickets to send for them at once. All orders for tickets will be promptly filled.

NUMBER OF TICKETS ISSUED, 500,000.
PRICE, $1 EACH.
EVERY OTHER TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.
Every other Ticket draws a Prize.
Every other Ticket draws a Prize.
Every other Ticket draws a Prize.
Every other Ticket draws a Prize.
Every other Ticket draws a Prize.
Every other Ticket draws a Prize.

1 gift in Greenbacks	$30,000
1 gift in Greenbacks	10,000
1 gift in Greenbacks	5,000
1 gift in Greenbacks	4,000
1 gift in Greenbacks	3,000
1 gift in Greenbacks	2,000
20 gifts in Greenbacks, $1,000 each	20,000
20 gifts in Greenbacks, $500 each	10,000
20 gifts in Greenbacks, $100 each	2,000
20 gifts in Greenbacks, $50 each	1,000
800 gifts in Greenbacks, $10 each	8,000
1,000 gifts in Greenbacks, $5 each	5,000
1 Residence in Chicago	5,000
10 Lots in Chicago, $500 each	5,000
40 Pianos, $500 each	20,000
20 Melodeons, $150 each	3,000
100 Family Bibles, $20 each	2,000
200 Gold Watches, $150 each	30,000
200 Gold Watches, $100 each	20,000
200 Silver Watches, $65 each	13,000
300 Silver Watches, $40 each	12,000
1,000 Silver-plated Tea Spoons, $3 each	3,000
1,000 Silver-plated Call Bells, $3 each	3,000
1,000 Silver-plated Fruit Knives, $2 each	2,000
2,000 Gold Pens, in boxes, $4 each	8,000
2,000 Photograph Albums, $5 each	10,000
2,000 Gold Pens and Holders, $5 each	10,000
2,000 Gold Rings, $3 each	6,000
1,000 Gold-lined Goblets, $3 each	3,000
1,000 Six-bladed Knives, $4 50 each	4,500
1,000 Fine Ladies' Purses, $5 each	5,000
92,000 Steel Engravings and Books, $1 to $2 each	92,457
139,043 Large Steel Engravings, $1 each	139,043

The distribution will take place after the concert, where 20,000 persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by ticket-holders to take charge of the same. All agents and purchasers will be supplied with a correct list of the awards as soon as published.

Price of tickets, $1 each. Sent by mail on receipt of price and 3 cent stamp for return postage.

EVERY OTHER TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.
SPECIAL TERMS OF CLUB RATES.

Any party procuring a club of five or more names for tickets and sending us the money for the same, will be allowed the following commission. We will send

5 tickets to one address for	$4 50
10 tickets to one address for	9 00
20 tickets to one address for	17 50

Send the name of each subscriber, and their post-office address. Money by draft, post-office order, express, or in registered letters, may be sent at our risk.

EVERY OTHER TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.

From Chicago Times.

NORTH AMERICAN PRIZE CONCERT.—Among the first gift enterprises ever commenced in Chicago, was that of Messrs. A. A. Kelley & Co., which has been perpetual for more than three years past, and has given the most perfect satisfaction, if we are to judge by the extensive patronage accorded it. They are the proprietors of the "North American Prize Concert," now so extensively advertised in this and other papers, and indorsed by some of the best business firms in this country. From what we know of Mr. Kelley, we are positive that he will, "in the future, as in the past," deal fairly and honorably with all who take stock in his enterprise.

From the Chicago Journal.

KELLEY & CO.'S GIFT ENTERPRISE.—The first to embark in the gift enterprise business in Chicago was the firm of A. A. Kelley & Co., located at No. 105 Randolph-street. Who does not remember their store, which opened two or three years ago, where many purchased books and other articles, and were so lucky as to find with their purchases tickets which entitled them to valuable gifts of jewelry or other prizes? Thousands of our citizens were thus fortunate, and these have the best evidences that Messrs. Kelley & Co. always perform all they promise; that they are honorable men and do business honorably and on the square.

The citizens of Chicago who know A. A. Kelley & Co. have confidence in their honor and integrity, and are largely investing in their enterprise.

These are some of the reasons why we feel safe in commending Kelley & Co.'s Gift Concert to the public.

REFERENCES:

Tappan, McKellop & Co.. Commercial Agency, Chicago; Lot C. Whitford, Wholesale Paper Dealer, Chicago; Louis Saarbach & Schwerz, Importers, Philadelphia; Saml. D. Burlock, Publisher, Philadelphia; Baker & Moss, Commission Merchants, Chicago, Ill.; Van Valkenburg & Co., Importers, New-York; W. H. Adams & Co., Advertising Agents, Chicago, Ill.

All communications should be addressed to
A. A. KELLEY & CO.,
No. 105 Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill.

ANOTHER LARGE ADVANCE
IN
CIRCULATION.
THE
SUNDAY NEWS
LAST SUNDAY MORNING AGAIN
ADVANCED IN ITS CIRCULATION
BY THOUSANDS. THREE DIFFERENT EDITIONS WERE PRINTED IN ORDER TO
SATISFY THE DEMAND,
AND THE ORDERS BY ALL OF THE WHOLESALE DEALERS WERE NEARLY DOUBLED.
THE FACT THAT THE CIRCULATION OF THE
SUNDAY NEWS
INCREASES,
WHILE THAT OF OTHER SUNDAY JOURNALS DECREASES, IS AN INEVITABLE LAW IN THE NEWSPAPER CODE; FOR THE JOURNAL WHICH PRESENTS THE GREATEST QUANTITY OF NEWS WILL CERTAINLY BE THE ONE THAT RIDES AHEAD OF ALL OTHERS ON
THE TOP WAVE OF SUCCESS.
BY WORKING OUR MAMMOTH HOE'S ROTARY LIGHTNING PRESSES AT THE HIGHEST POSSIBLE RATE OF SPEED (THROWING OFF ABOUT 10,000 SHEETS PER HOUR) WE WERE ABLE TO
MEET THE DEMAND
OF THE NEWSMEN, WHO CONTINUED TO COME AND GO, AND RETURN AGAIN (AS THEIR COPIES WERE SOLD,) UNTIL 1½ P. M. SUNDAY AFTERNOON.
NO LITERARY AND NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE HAS EVER ATTAINED SO GREAT A SUCCESS IN SO BRIEF A TIME AS THE
SUNDAY NEWS.
ITS PUBLICATION, WHICH WAS COMMENCED ONLY SIX WEEKS AGO, HAS
Enormously Increased Each Week
AND ITS REGULAR CIRCULATION HAS NOW REACHED A POINT WHICH EXCEEDS THAT OF
FOUR OF THE SUNDAY JOURNALS PROPER COMBINED.
AS A GUARANTEE OF SALES WE REFER PO NEWSDEALERS, WHOSE STATEMENTS ARE CERTAINLY THE BEST CRITERIONS ON WHICH AN ESTIMATE CAN BE PREDICATED.
THE REASON OF THIS SUCCESS CAN BE EASILY DETERMINED, THE
SUNDAY NEWS.
HAS ENTERED AND FILLED THE HIATUS WHICH EXISTED IN SUNDAY JOURNALISM FOR A HIGH-TONED NEWS AND LITERARY PAPER. IT IS THE
MOST READABLE PARER
PUBLISHED. ITS COLUMNS CONTAIN ONLY CORRECT AND STERLING MATTER, AND IT HAS SOUGHT, AND WILL EVER SEEK, TO PASS BY BASE REPORTS WHICH PANDER TO VITIATED MENTAL APPETITES. IT IS A
COMPLETE FAMILY NEWSPAPER,
GIVING TO THE BUSINESS MAN ALL THE NEWS, AND TO HIS FAMILY THE
Best Literary Matter, Sketches, Tales, &c.
IT IS IN NO SENSE A PARTISAN NEWSPAPER, AND IT IS ISSUED AT THE CHEAP AND CONVENIENT PRICE OF
FIVE CENTS.
FIVE CENTS.
FIVE CENTS.
FIVE CENTS.
FIVE CENTS.
IT HAS WHAT NO OTHER SUNDAY NEWSPAPER PROPER HAS IN THIS CITY, A CORPS OF CORRESPONDENTS IN EUROPE AND AMERICA
Writing Exclusively for It,
AND ITS
ORIGINAL ESSAYS, TALES AND SKETCHES
COMPARE FAVORABLY WITH THE BEST MAGAZINES. ITS CONTENTS ARE MOST VARIED AND AMPLE, COMPRISING THE
LATEST TELEGRAMS,
LATEST COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE IN EUROPE AND AMERICA,
EXCLUSIVE CITY NEWS,
PROCEEDINGS IN ALL THE COURTS,
THE BEST SKETCHES,
ORIGINAL TALES,
LIGHT ESSAYS,
PEN PICTURES OF CITY LIFE.
FASHIONABLE, ART, AMUSEMENT, HOME, DOMESTIC, AND FOREIGN GOSSIP,
POETRY,
MISCELLANEOUS READING IN GREAT PROFUSION AND VARIETY,
WAIFS AND TRIFLES FOR EVERYBODY, &c., &c., &c.,
ALL CONTAINED IN FIFTY-SIX COLUMNS OF PLAIN READABLE TYPE, PRINTED ON HEAVY WHITE PAPER.
THE
SUNDAY NEWS
ESPECIALLY COMMENDS ITSELF TO THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY, AND IS A
COMPLETE MANUAL
OF THE EVENTS OF THE DAY PRECEDING ITS PUBLICATION, AND EVERYTHING OCCURRING UP TO
A LATE HOUR ON SUNDAY MORNING.
THE CHEAPNESS OF THE SUNDAY NEWS, THE CHARACTER OF THE MATTER CONTAINED IN IT, AND ITS CANDID OPINIONS ON ALL MATTERS COMMEND IT TO THE PUBLIC AS THE
Best Sunday Newspaper Published in New-York.
PRICE FIVE CENTS.
PRICE FIVE CENTS.
PRICE FIVE CENTS.
PRICE FIVE CENTS.
PRICE GIVE CENTS.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES, $3 PER YEAR.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Office, New-York News Building,
No. 19 City Hall Square,
New-York.
BENJAMIN WOOD,
Editor and Proprietor.

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION
THIS DAY
THE LAST.
NO FURTHER DELAY ! !
OBTAIN YOUR CERTIFICATES
WHILE THERE IS YET TIME!
ON MONDAY, JANUARY 21,
AT 2½ P. M.,
THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE
WILL BE AWARDED
to the fortunate individual who may hold the
LUCKY NUMBER!
TO ENABLE PERSONS
LIVING AT A DISTANCE
TO OBTAIN CERTIFICATES DURING THE
LAST WEEK
OF THE ART ASSOCIATION,
Arrangements have been made to fill orders which may be received on
SATURDAY, THE 19TH INST.,
Up to 12 o'clock M.
ALL CERTIFICATES ORDERED
WILL BE MAILED UPON THE SAME NIGHT.
DIRECT YOUR ORDERS TO
THE ART INSTITUTE,
NO. 625 BROADWAY.
Remittances which may arrive too late will be returned in
REGISTERED LETTERS,
unless specially ordered to be returned by Express.
ALL WHO WISH TO PURCHASE, THEREFORE, SHOULD DO SO BEFORE
THE LAST MOMENT.
CERTIFICATES - - $5.
PURCHASE THEM AT THE
PRINCIPAL EASTERN AGENCY,
THE ART INSTITUTE, NO. 625 BROADWAY,
BRANCH AGENCIES.
FINE ART GALLERY, No. 653 Broadway,
Where
BIERSTADT'S GREAT PAINTING,
"THE STORM ON THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS,"
Is now on exhibition.
R. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & CO., No. 21 Nassau-st.
W. K. O'BRIEN & BRO., No. 77 3d-av.
BROOKLYN AGENCY,
J. MORRIS & CO., No. 194 Fulton-st.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The Delivery of Engravings will not be interrupted during the Drawing, but will be continued regularly until EVERY ORDER SHALL HAVE BEEN FILLED.

SPRING FASHIONS.
J. W. BRADLEY'S
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC
(Or Double Spring)
SKIRTS,
MADE EXPRESSLY FOR THE
Present Fashion of Ladies' Dresses,
2¼, 2¾ AND 3 YARDS IN CIRCUMFERENCE,
ALSO, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE
POPULAR STYLES OF BRADLEY'S
CELEBRATED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRTS,
AT RETAIL BY
LORD & TAYLOR, STRANG & ADRIANCE,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., R. H. MACY,
AND MOST OTHER FIRST-CLASS STORES,
AT WHOLESALE by the Exclusive Manufacturers and Sole Owners of PATENT,
WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,
Nos. 97 CHAMBERS and 79 and 81 READE STS., N. Y.
ALSO, at Wholesale, by LEADING JOBBERS.

OVERCOATS
AT $10, $12, $15 AND $35.
$8 BUSINESS COATS.
$8 BUSINESS COATS.
$8 BUSINESS COATS.
$20 BUSINESS SUITS.
$20 BUSINESS SUITS.
$20 BUSINESS SUITS.
TRAPHAGEN, HUNTER & CO.,
Nos. 398, 400 and 402
BOWERY,
JUNCTION OF 3D AND 4TH AVS.

A NEW LOT
OF
FRIEZE OVERCOATS,
Price Sixteen Dollars.
DEVLIN & CO.

NOTICE TO PATENT AGENTS.
AUSTRIAN AND FOREIGN PATENT AGENCY.
Mr. S. EDGAR PAGET, Vienna, Austria, undertakes the applying for and obtaining of Patents in AUSTRIA, BAVARIA, DENMARK, ITALY, PRUSSIA, SAXONY, SWEDEN, NORWAY, WURTEMBERG, &c., at extremely low rates.
Please address in full, Mr. S. EDGAR PAGET, No. 13 Riemergasse, Vienna, Austria.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES or HERALD complete, from Jan. 1, 1861, to present time. Address SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day, and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French and Scotch stationery.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 129, Jan. 18, 1867.
60, 23, 1, 45, 11, 59, 12, 10, 62, 43, 19, 51.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No 130, Jan. 18, 1867.
42, 23, 51, 16, 77, 24, 62, 71, 52, 68, 22, 35.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 53, Jan. 18, 1867.
36, 9, 54, 73, 28, 72, 53, 15, 31, 14, 7, 25.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 54, Jan. 18, 1867.
55, 53, 69, 46, 42, 63, 19, 1, 28, 61, 31, 25.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURnished in all legal lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, 176 Broadway, and No. 183 Fulton-st.